Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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COUNTER-DRIVE OF FOES IN ASIA DOOMED TO FAIL

U.S., Britain Will Attempt Offensive Purely and Simply Under Compulsion

ENEMIES IN PREDICAMENT

Japan's Increasing Aircraft Production Capacity Dreaded Most by America

By Our Diplomatic Commentator

It is agreed on all hands that this year will be the year of a so-called Anglo-American general counter-offensive. Preparations for the venture are, apparently, being pushed steadily. But the fact is that the counter-offensive will be attempted not with the slightest prospect of success but purely and simply under compulsion.

In the first place, it is largely on the Soviet demand that a counter-offensive against Europe must be attempted. At the Teheran Conference, the Anglo-American leaders were forced to promise Premier Josef Stalin to make such a venture. Again, as long as they are unwilling to leave Europe in Soviet hands, the Anglo-Americans must perforce attempt a thrust into Europe on their own initiative.

Out in East Asia, the robust progress in the work of construction is striking terror into the enemy. He realizes keenly that by giving Japan time, he is making her unbeatable. The enemy is fretfully impatient to venture a counter-offensive against East Asia.

So it is that the United States and Britain have been driven into the predicament where they must venture simultaneous two-front operations, a venture which even with the combined strength of the two countries will not succeed.

Britain's Craftiness

Crafty Britain, by her traditional political bargaining, succeeded in making America concentrate her strength on the war in Europe last year. Today, however, opinion is rapidly gaining force in the United States that the first importance must be attached to the war in the Pacific. Then, again, the situation in East Asia is becoming increasingly more serious to the United States. Worse still, with the Presidential election due shortly, onerous domestic problems are mounting. Labor strikes, unrest in the food situation, the drain on manpower resources and multiple other issues are harassing President Roosevelt to distraction.

At the end of last year, President Roosevelt met British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek in conference and formulated plans for a general counter-attack against Japan, but the plans failed to derive even much propaganda value. Roosevelt in vexation realizes that the only alternative left him is to attempt armed operations willy-nilly.

Britain, while making a pretense of cooperating with the United States in the fighting in East Asia, still sticks to the "Europe First" policy. Not only that, but by grooming General Dwight Eisenhower as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Forces, Britain seeks to utilize the United States to the top of her bent in the war in Europe. Thus, America, after being wheedled by Britain into transferring 73 per cent of her military strength to the European theater, is forced to attempt a counter-offensive against East Asia.

What U.S. Most Dreads

What the United States dreads most in her war with Japan is the rise in the latter's aircraft production. The view is rapidly gaining ground in America that the issue of the war in the forthcoming several months will be decided by the volume of aircraft. Astounded at the remarkable success of Japan's aircraft productivity increase program, the American authorities have been causing experts to make careful and detailed investigations in this connection. As the result of these investigations, they have come to the conclusion that they could not turn the tables in their favor unless they beat Japan before her aircraft production began to rise; that they must stage a counter-attack against Japan, no matter at what cost.

The fact is, however, that the Reich in Europe has perfected an iron defense which, as German Minister for Propaganda puts it, enables her to accord "a most cordial welcome" to Anglo American invasion

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Yankee Liberty Ship Limps Into Seattle Patched Up, Cracked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The Liberty ship, Chief Washakie, sustained breaks in its structure three times during a trip about a month ago, Representative Warren Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, revealed at Seattle, according to reports received here. In an interview with the press, Magnuson, who is a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said, "Nine Liberty ships have split apart at sea and the story of Chief Washakie is second only to that of the John P. Gaines, from which ship 10 men are still missing." As the result of his on-the-spot investigation for the Congressional Committee, Magnuson reported that the ship bore numerous patches and had cracked almost in half.

COMMODITY STOCKS DECREASING IN U.S.

Newsweek Reveals Record Turnovers of Department Stores Throughout Nation

A drastic decrease in commodity stocks in the United States consequent upon the wartime inflation has been revealed in the December issue of Newsweek, according to information received in reliable quarters here from Lisbon.

According to an announcement by the United States Department of Commerce, the weekly magazine discloses, the turnovers of department stores, including mail order houses, for the first eight months of 1943 showed the record figure of $3,562,000,000, far in excess of $3,152,000,000 for the same period last year.

As if to corroborate this announcement, the Federal Reserve Board reports that department store turnovers during the same period showed an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Moreover this boom continued into the third week of September when department store sales were found to be 17 per cent above those for the same period last year.

Naturally, such a boom is decreasing commodity stocks at a quick tempo. Sales by principal department stores in New York during September were up 2 per cent, while a 3 per cent decrease in stocks was noted. In Chicago, department store sales during August were up six per cent, while stocks decreased 17.8 per cent. In San Francisco, a 15 per cent increase in sales was noted, while a 15 per cent decrease in stocks was reported.

The apparent decrease in purchasing power recently was no more than a temporary phenomenon immediately before Christmas. Purchasing power in general is steadily on the rise, while commodity stocks are rapidly being depleted.

The Federal Reserve Board has announced that department store sales for August, 1943 showed an increase of eight per cent over the corresponding period in 1942, while a 16.8 per cent decrease in stocks was noted. The record amount of stocks accumulated during 1941-1942 cannot stand such heavy purchases.

Behind all this is the inflation. According to an announcement by the Department of Commerce, retail sales throughout the country in July registered an increase of 12 per cent in value over the same month last year, but the quantities of goods sold were the same. Such a disparity between purchasing power and the availability of goods will, of necessity, be widened with the aggravation of the inflationary trend.

In the meantime, the Civilian Needs Division of the War Production Board is reported by Newsweek to be seriously apprehensive lest stocks should be exhausted after Christmas.

To Up Cotton Output

Domei

MACASSAR, January 5.—In order to encourage the increased production of cotton, the Japanese Naval Administration here has decided to grant subsidies to farmers, while proper relief measures will be put into force.

Sweden Nabs U.S. Airmen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—An American Flying Fortress made a forced landing yesterday at Skano in South Sweden and 10 members of the crew have been interned by the Swedish authorities.

HATA PRAISES IRON DEFENSE IN SOUTH CHINA

General Finds Morale of Our Men of the Highest During 10-Day Inspection Tour

FOE'S ACTIVITIES FOILED

Opening of Canton-Kowloon Railway Held Certain to Promote Development

By Arrangement with the Asahi

NANKING, January 5.—Iron defense is maintained in South China through the all-out cooperation of military forces and civilians as well, by completely smashing the enemy's sporadic maneuvers in that area, according to General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, upon returning here on January 3 from a 10-day inspection tour through South China.

Regarding the impregnable defense of South China, General Hata said:

"After the lapse of one and a half year I had the opportunity of touring through South China. During my recent trip I was able to witness the high morale of the officers and men surmounting countless difficulties and suffering, determined to fight the sacred war to a victorious conclusion. The Air Units which scored overwhelming victories in the recent aerial operations in the hinterlands are burning with ardent fighting spirit.

First Line of Defense

"South China which is the first line for anti-aircraft defense is solidly fortified against enemy aircraft maneuvers. I was deeply impressed by the enormous efforts of the military forces and civilians as well in defending the area by forestalling the enemy maneuvers.

"The preservation of peace and order in the occupied areas has been realized in parallel with the enhancement of administrative activities. The industrial project launched by the National Government of China is bearing fruit, particularly with the realization of stability of the people's livelihood due to the good harvests this year.

"I was extremely happy to have witnessed the sincere and wholehearted cooperation of the officials of the National Government of China with the Japanese. It is a matter for felicitation that the ties binding Japan and China have been further tightened.

"At Hongkong I conferred with Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong. It is evident that Hongkong is now economically interrelated with Canton, foodstuffs being supplied by the latter. I feel grateful to the government authorities at Hongkong and Canton for their untiring efforts in carrying out various measures with thorough understanding of the general situation.

Railway Opened

"I was very fortunate to have been able to attend the opening ceremony of the Canton-Kowloon Railway which was completely repaired by the Japanese Forces. It goes without saying that the same railway connecting Canton and Hongkong will play a vital role in maintaining liaison between those two cities, in preservation of peace and order in local districts as well as in facilitating economic activities."

PASS STIRRING RESOLUTION

South Borneo Youth Corps Resolved To Forge Ahead

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 5.—The Youths' Corps of South Borneo, which was organized on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, adopted the following 5-point resolution at a recent meeting.

1. We will forge ahead for the construction of Greater East Asia in collaboration with Japan.

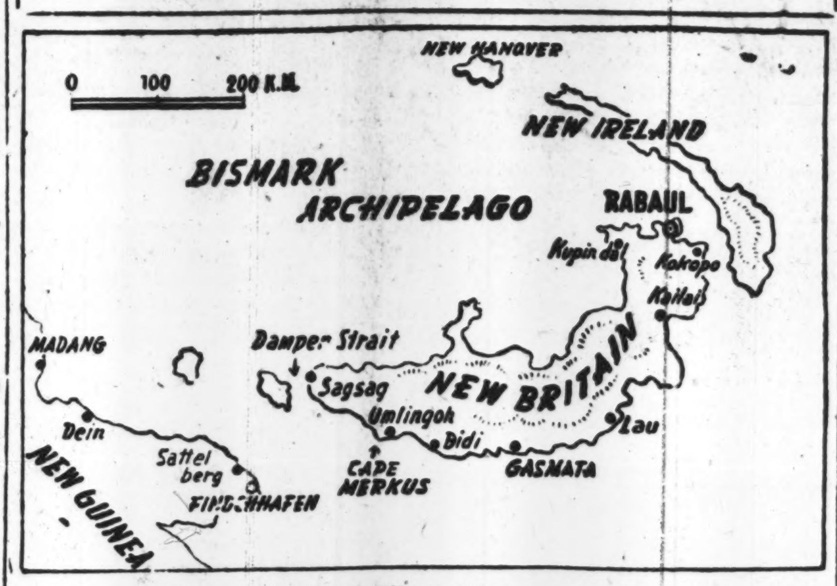
2. We will pay tribute to the souls of our forefathers, cooperate with one another and further foster our culture.

3. In full realization of the value of labor, we will exert our utmost in our respective occupations.

4. We will train ourselves both in body and in spirit, maintaining an enterprising spirit.

5. We will observe fidelity, and national traditions.

Scene of Bitter Fighting



Some of the most terrific battles of the present war are being staged in the western part of New Britain and the eastern regions of New Guinea, shown in the map above, where the reckless enemy has landed more troops following their so-called island-to-island strategy. But, however many troops the enemy may land, only one fate awaits them, as they have had so many opportunities to know, that is certain annihilation at the hands of the invincible Japanese Forces.

RICE PACT IS SIGNED BY JAPAN AND F.I.C.

New Agreement Covers 1944—Validity of April 14 Notes Extended

By Arrangement with the Asahi

SAIGON, January 5.—An agreement to supply rice and its by-products to Japan by French Indo-China during 1944 was signed between Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa at the former's official residence at 4:30 p.m. (local time) today, it was formally announced by the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office at 5 p.m. (local time) today.

The announcement also disclosed that official documents had been exchanged providing for an extension of the validity of the Notes exchanged on April 4 last year concerning the entry into, and residence in, French Indo-China of Japanese subjects.

The newly concluded rice agreement is much the same in content as last year's. It is noteworthy, however, that a fair increase in price has been recognized, in view of the price trend in other commodities, thus stabilizing the livelihood of the farmers who make up 5 per cent of the population of the French colony.

All the same, under the new agreement, Japan is assured of an annual supply of X X tons of rice, the staple food of the Japanese, and this will give added strength to the efforts for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. JOURNAL ASSAILS BOLIVIAN RECOGNITION

Washington Post Demands Severance of Relations With Argentina

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Highly indignant at Argentina's recognition of the new Bolivian Government, the Washington Post in today's issue insisted that the United States should sever its diplomatic relations with that country. The American paper said in the following vein:

"Against this latest insult, the United States and all other countries of North and South America should break off their relations with Argentine."

The drastic step was taken by the Argentine Government in spite of the reluctance on the part of Brazil, Chile and Paraguay to recognize the new Bolivian regime. At any rate, Argentina's recognition has caused a sensation among American political circles and the article of the Washington Post is viewed as reflecting the prevailing attitude in the United States.

24 Raiders Hit Over France

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—A bomber plane unit of the United States Eighth Air Corps escorted by fighter planes raided Bordeaux, Toul and other French cities today, but German fighter plane units shot down 17 Flying Fortresses and seven fighter planes, according to London reports.

FOES EVOLVE PLAN FOR ASIA OFFENSIVE

S. Pacific, Burma Front to Be Main War Theaters; China, Aleutians Supplementary

It has been borne in upon observers that after the series of conferences among their leaders, the enemies, America and Britain, were successful some time ago in outlining plans for counter-offensive operations against East Asia, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi.

Under the plan America and Britain will do their chief fighting on the South Pacific front where the fiercest battles are being fought one after another, and on the Burma front where everything indicates that there will be heavy fighting before long, with the China continent and the Aleutian group constituting fronts supplementing these two main fronts. The warlike activities of the enemies are closely connected with the military and political situation of the world. As to why America and Britain got it into their heads recently to show a keen interest in counter-offensive operations against East Asia, the question can be explained by three things. The first is the favorable conditions on the Eastern Front. The second is the surplus fighting power which has been secured by the enemies in the area of the Mediterranean. The third is the progress made in the work of extending fighting power in America.

In East Asia the enemies, America and Britain, have many things to worry about. In the first place the peoples of Greater East Asia are assuming daring military and political offensives as a direct consequence of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. In the second, there is a progressive increase in the speed with which Japan is turning the resources of Greater East Asia into fighting power, a process which will be helped by those offensive operations of the peoples of Greater East Asia. In the third, preparations have been completed for an increased output of aircraft, for the training of airmen on a mass basis and for a strategic redistribution of factory areas.

America and Britain are realizing that time is with Japan, and this is why they are driving into the ears of their people that time must not be given to Japan. On the one hand they are trying to maintain connection between these fronts. On the other they are watching for an opportunity to invade the Japanese mainland. It will be easy to see that they also are intent on destroying our routes of transportation and on the conduct of aerial guerilla warfare against the Japanese mainland to help their major strategy.

Incurring Endless Defeats

On the Pacific front, the enemy has been incurring endless defeats. Every time it attacks in the waters around the Solomons and on the New Guinea front, it is counter-attacked by our gallant forces and suffers frightful damage in men and arms. But the fact is there that the enemy persists in its reckless strategy, without taking heed of the immense sacrifices in materials and men it makes. It is in a position where it has no option but to continue the mad dash for the goal of its strategy, a course which it is necessitated to follow by the

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NIPPON STAND IS INVINCIBLE, FOE LAMENTS

Japan Is Getting Stronger Daily, Comments London Daily Mail Writer

SEES POWERFUL EMPIRE

Americans Must Be Prepared For Heavier Losses, Says High U.S. Navy Officer

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—"War against Japan can never be won if Japan is given time to consolidate her gains," declares Simon Harcourt-Smith in today's issue of the London Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch.

The paper went on to say: "The anti-Axis cannot afford to waste any time as Japan is getting stronger from day to day. The time factor, therefore, is in favor of Japan. Many people are inclined to believe that Japan is bound to lose the war in the long run because of her industrial inferiority. This is a dangerous illusion.

Most Solid Empire

"Territories captured by Japan in the first phase of the war formed a most solid empire. If left in possession of this rich empire, Japan would become stronger and stronger from day to day.

"Clever exploitation of the rich raw materials in the newly captured territories in the south would make Japan one of the greatest nations on this earth in a few years."

The writer of the article then went on to demand a complete change in the anti-Axis tactics in the Pacific declaring that the anti-Axis capture of some islands and jungles could not weaken the position of Japan.

Pointing out that the main fleet of the Japanese Navy has not been in action at all thus far, Harcourt-Smith says that the war against Japan could be won only by the destruction of Japanese sea power. The anti-Axis should, therefore, compel the Japanese Navy to accept risks and major actions.

The writer continues that Japan is a strong land as well as a strong sea power, and for the time being, the anti-Axis could hardly hope to beat Japan on land. He further said that chances of a big counter-offensive on land against Japan this year are extremely slight. Furthermore, Chungking is unable to launch major counter-offensive operations due to the lack of arms. The writer added that despite repeated promises, the Burma offensive has not yet been launched and would perhaps never be launched.

U.S. Public Warned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—"The American people must be prepared to suffer heavier losses in the future," declared the Vice-Director of the United States Navy Personnel in a radio broadcast to the people in an effort to check the mounting optimism spreading among the American people.

He delivered the warning that the people of the United States must stop indulging in dreams of a quick victory, but rather point all efforts toward assisting the fighting men on the front.

"I have just returned from the Pacific front," the Vice-Director continued, "and I am acquainted too well with the fighting strength of the Japanese Forces. Therefore, my opinions are not based on groundless optimism." He went on to reiterate that Japan still has in her possession an enormous amount of manpower and resources."

In conclusion he paid great tribute to the Japanese Forces by stating that since Pearl Harbor, the United States forces have repeatedly attacked the Japanese, but the Japanese Navy still exists just as powerful and potent as ever.

Leese Succeeds Montgomery

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Oliver Leese as Commander of the British Eighth Army to succeed General Bernard L. Montgomery, who was recently named Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, was announced today by the Anti-Axis Headquarters at Algiers. Leese, who is 48 years old, was formerly the Commander of the 30th Corps of the Eighth Army.

IMPERIAL NAVAL FORCES DOWN 41 ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK RABAUL AND KAVIENG

Imperial Headquarters Reveals War Results on January 3 and 4

FIGHTERS BEATEN OFF

Japanese Destroyers and Comrade Air Units Frustrate New Ireland Raid

Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 29 enemy fighter planes, including five probables, out of a formation of 52 that came attacking Rabaul on the mornings of January 3 and 4, while other Imperial Naval Air Units together with comrade destroyer squadrons knocked down 12 of about 76 enemy planes which attempted to raid Kavieng on the morning of January 4, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The loss on our side in these operations were five planes not yet returned at Rabaul and one destroyer which received slight damage at Kavieng, the communique revealed.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units early on the morning of January 3 intercepted and attacked about 30 enemy fighter planes that came attacking Rabaul and shot down 11 of them (whereof four unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side:
Two planes not yet returned.

"2. Imperial Destroyer Squadrons and Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 76 enemy planes which attempted to attack Kavieng early on the morning of January 4, and shot down 12 of them.

"Our side suffered no damage, except one destroyer which sustained slight damage.

"3. Imperial Naval Air Units on the morning of January 4 shot down 18 enemy fighter planes (whereof one unconfirmed), out of 22 enemy raiders that came attacking Rabaul.

"Loss on our side:
Three planes not yet returned."

With New Year's Day in the New Britain area greeted amid a furious exchange of attacks and literally through the din of roaring motors and bursting explosives, the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday announced the results scored in fighting the enemy planes which came over Rabaul and Kavieng on Monday and Tuesday and revealed that Japanese Naval Air Units and destroyer squadrons had again shot down a large number of enemy planes.

Early Monday morning a total of about 30 Vought-Sikorsky F4U and Grumman F6F fighters raided Rabaul. Navy fighter units attacked them furiously and shot down 10 F4U's and one F6F, a total of 11 planes. On the next morning, Tuesday, 22 F4U's and F6F's again raided Rabaul. Navy fighter units again subjected them to effective attack and shot down 16 F6F's and two F6F's, a total of 18 planes. Thirty seven per cent of the enemy planes which came over were shot down on Monday. The rate for Tuesday hit the amazingly high one of 81 per cent, indicating again the invincibility of the Japanese Navy airmen. The Japanese loss was two planes on Monday and three on Tuesday, a total of five planes.

Early on Tuesday morning a huge enemy squadron made up of about 40 Douglas TBF bomber-torpedo planes, about 16 Dauntless SBD dive bombers, and about 20 Grumman F-6F fighters, a total of about 76 enemy planes, raided the Kavieng area in New Ireland. Japanese destroyer squadrons which were operating in Stephen Strait, which lies between New Ireland and New Hanover, at that time intercepted them in close coordination with Navy fighter units, and in the attack from the sea and air 12 of them were shot down. Eleven enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire from the destroyer squadrons and one in air fighting.

The reason why the number shot down in air combat was so small lay in the fact that on this day the Navy airmen were away hitting the enemy hard at various points and only a small number of planes were at

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U.S. War Casualties Vastly Understated In OWI Announcement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The Office of War Information, Washington, on December 31 made public the casualties of the American fighting forces since the outbreak of the current war, figures of which are virtually far less than even a half of the actual casualties. The piecemeal revelation of these figures is intended by the American authorities to hoodwink the American people from the otherwise appalling total. The random figures follows: killed 30,107, wounded 40,345, missing 30,138, captured 20,991 or a total of 121,581.

ARMY PLANES RAID CAPE GUMBI AREAS

Fires Started in 3 Places; 3 Enemy Aircraft Downed Near Mandalay

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, January 6.—Japanese Army Air Units attacked the enemy landing position near Cape Gumbi, New Guinea, at midnight of January 4. Carrying out repeated bombing the Japanese planes caused fires in three places. All our planes safely returned.

3 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

RANGOON, January 6.—The Japanese anti-aircraft batteries near Mandalay shot down one Mosquito plane on December 24 and two Vickers-Wellington planes on December 25.

Nimitz Admits Bombing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced today that Japanese planes bombed the American positions at Tarawa, Makin and Abemama Islands on the night of January 3 and Tarawa Island on January 4.

Marines Facing Danger

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Brigadier-General Meritz Edson, Commander of the United States Marine forces in the Gilbert Islands, sounded a strong warning to those who are inclined to underestimate the fighting strength of the Japanese Forces by declaring that tremendous difficulties and bloodshed are in store for the American forces on the Pacific front, according to a special New York correspondent of the Daily Express.

INDONESIAN FILM PRODUCED

Cast Consists of All Native Players; Premiere Set in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 5.—The first Indonesian motion picture filmed under the guidance of Japanese experts titled "Kemakmoeran" (Prosperity) will be screened simultaneously in the main cinema halls throughout Java from tomorrow.

The picture was produced by the Nippon Eigasha with the cast consisting entirely of Indonesians including the famous stars, Roekiah and Scerip Dahlia.

The story describes the present day life of the Indonesian youths, who are filled with joy and hope as well as determination to fight until death for the defense of their Fatherland.

Less Whiskey for Britons

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Whiskey supplies to hotels, restaurants and public houses in Britain were cut by 20 per cent today, it is reported from London. The step was taken because no more whiskey is being distilled and existing supplies are disappearing rapidly.

RENOWNED PIONEER OF REICH MUSIC DIES

Professor Junker Who Gave Half His Life to Further Nippon Music Passes at 75

Professor August Junker, a pioneer of German music in Japan, died on the morning of January 5 in Tokyo at the age of 75, after having been ill for some time. Professor Junker had, for more than a generation, been active in spreading the knowledge of German music and furthering its advance in Japan. His personality will for ever remain most intimately connected with the history of modern Japanese musical life.

After his training at the Cologne Conservatory and at the Berlin Music Academy he belonged for a little while to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra after which he came to Japan. 47 years ago. At that time Japanese music was still in its infancy and Junker found a rich field of activity as teacher at the Imperial Music Academy at Ueno. He taught solo and choral singing and all the string instruments. In addition he introduced the works of German composers to the Imperial Court Orchestra and the Imperial Navy Band. He was also instrumental in numerous Japanese students going to Germany to further their studies in German music. In later years Junker taught at the Musashino Music Academy in Tokyo. Junker, who at that time had organized the first modern orchestra in Japan, also conducted for a number of years the New Symphony Orchestra in Tokyo, created by Viscount Hidemaro Konoye.

His numerous pupils are today sorrowing for their venerated teacher. Among them is Japan's great composer, Koscak Yamada.

Junker's work, not only in the field of music but in the strengthening of German-Japanese relations were rightly recognized and rewarded by the Germans as well as by the Japanese. Even before the World War Junker was given the title of "Royal Prussian Music Director" and later of that of Professor. In 1942 the Reich Fuehrer distinguished Professor Junker by granting him an honorary salary. He was also bestowed the "Chokunin" rank in Japan. Furthermore Professor Junker was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Order of the Rising Sun, third class.

The numerous Germans and Japanese feel that in the death of Professor Junker they are losing a man equally esteemed not only as teacher and artist but as a friend. They will always honor his memory.

Foes Evolve Plan For Asia Offensive

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immense sacrifices which it had been compelled to make in the past.

The sentiment of the enemy was best expressed by General Thomas A. Blamey, commander of land units on the New Guinea front, when he told the officers and men under him: "The present is the time to crush and destroy the Japanese Forces. If we stop fighting before the war is finished, I am sure that we shall have to fight against Japan 20 years hence."

The American military authorities are actuated by political motives in having the reckless attack on Rabaul continued in spite of the heavy sacrifices involved in it. They just want to use it as a pretext to offset the growing criticism of the people. They seem to think that the whole plan might be recast when the present attack on Rabaul is over. This is a deceitful attitude to be followed by them in the light of what they did in the case of Pearl Harbor. Our forces know how to deal with such a reckless attack, and they are demonstrating fully their skill in drawing the blood of the enemy in the fighting.

With regard to the North Pacific front, the rough weather which is prevailing in this area is serving as a great check on the enemy which is engaged in counter-offensive operations with the Aleutian group as base. It is at so distinct a disadvantage that a group of observers in America are pat to regard this front as secondary. Even modern science is powerless before certain weather conditions.

Chiang In Dire Straits

China Front: Unless the Burma Route is recaptured to enable a regular flow of arms, Chungking will remain in dire straits. Hit by trenchant attacks by our Army Wild Eagles, the United States air force in China is at great pains to make replenishment. Recently, Flying Tiger and Flying Dragon units have been transferred from Assam, India.

Chungking, standing as it does in almost complete isolation, cannot be strengthened unless a land supply route is opened. All that is possible for the enemy is to prevent Chungking's defection by aiding it through the American air force in China.

Burma Front: By appointing Richard G. Casey, an Australian and a big political figure, as the Governor of Bengal, Britain is trying hard to suppress commotion among the Indian populace on the front line.

As the Evening Standard, London, warns, however, there is no telling to which direction the Indian troops will turn their guns once the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose makes a thrust into the country. Britain cannot help being apprehensive.

Counter-Drive Of Foes in Asia Doomed to Fail

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forces. In Europe, too, by giving Germany time, the enemy is enabling the Reich, which has adjusted its fighting strength, to stage a retaliatory offensive on an unfathomable scale.

All this has awakened the enemy to the realization that he is without the faintest hope of winning the war except by attempting simultaneous two-front operations, to which he is definitely averse. But the enemy is faced by an iron-tight German defense in Europe, while in East Asia he is learning to his cost what it means to attempt a recapture of Rabaul. All this while, the British continue to sit on the fence on the Burma front, as witness the remark of Graham Stanford, Daily Mail correspondent: "The Burma front is the most misunderstood front."

Yes, the Anglo Americans must attempt a general counter-offensive this year, but a dark future awaits such a venture.

FOE JOURNAL BARES CAPE MERKUS LOSS

Greater Part of U.S. Troops Participating in Operations Killed; Boats Damaged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Describing the frightful losses suffered by the American forces in their landing operations on Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, the December 27 issue of the magazine Time reveals that out of a total of 16 rubber boats, 11 were damaged and that the greater part of the 150 U.S. troops who took part in the attempt were killed. The Time article follows:

"The various units belonging to the sixth U.S. army, which has been selected to make an attempt at landing on Cape Merkus, boarded transports and departed in the night from their base, protected by a naval squadron. They were discovered by a Japanese reconnaissance plane at 3.40 a.m. the next day. The Japanese plane kept pursuing our convoy for two hours before the first group effected a landing. According to the plan of Brigadier-General Cunningham who directed the landing operations, a unit of the sixth army was to land at Blue Beach at the extremity of the Arawe peninsula, and it was left to the main force to land at Orange Beach.

"Between 5 and 6 a.m. the transports entered the narrow Arawe Strait, keeping as close as possible to the islets. There was a pale half-moon on the horizon which was lit up by intermittent flashes of lightning. Deathly silence fell on the beach. The first 150 men who were to make a landing and check the enemy got into rubber boats, and neared Blue Beach. Suddenly the Japanese Forces from the shore fired with machine-guns and small-caliber guns.

"The fire was thick and it simply mowed the Americans down like a scythe. Terrible was the losses suffered by our units. Out of a total of 16 rubber boats as many as 11 were damaged. The greater part of the 150 American troops were killed. The few who escaped barely managed to get back alive."

ENEMY IN HOPEI MOPPED UP

Nippon Unit Inflicts Big Losses During 6-Day Campaign

Domei

SHIHMEN, January 5.—Four hundred enemy dead were found abandoned on battlefields by a certain Japanse Unit engaged in mopping-up operations against enemy remnants in south and central Hopei Province during the period from December 25 to December 31, according to a field dispatch received here.

In addition, the above unit during the same period captured 79 war prisoners and seized a sizable amount of war trophies, including 201 rifles with 1,347 rounds of ammunition, 110 pistols, three Czech-type light machine-guns and 554 hand grenades.

ECONOMIC STABILITY IS AIM OF THAILAND

Premier Phibun Resolved to Work for Self-Sufficiency In Home Requirements

Domei

RANGOON, December 30.—Thailand, an important base for all the anti Anglo-American forces in Greater East Asia, is now resolved to redouble its efforts for the economic renovation of the country in order that it may more effectively prosecute its duty as an important member of Greater East Asia.

His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon emphasizes the important economic mission of Thailand, saying that of the five principles stated in the joint declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, Thailand is most interested in the principle for the maintenance of the independence of all the nations in Greater East Asia, the principle for the promotion of friendship among those countries, and the principle for the promotion of the prosperity of Greater East Asia on a reciprocal basis through the economic development of all countries concerned.

Basic Policy Outlined

Judging from the statements given by the Thailand Government authorities about the time of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, and the trend of public opinion in that country, the basic economic policy of Thailand may be summarized in the three following items:

1. The increase of the supply of necessary materials to Japan and other countries in Greater East Asia.
2. The attainment of self-sufficiency in all domestic commodities.
3. The maintenance of imports of all materials needed for the prosecution of the current war.

In connection with the supply of necessary materials to Japan and other countries in Greater East Asia as stated in item 1, Thailand was slightly inconvenienced last year due to the poor rice crop in the flooded districts. The rice crop this year, however, were unusually good due to the fertility of the same rice-fields which had been affected by the floods last year.

Various Industries Restored

The rubber, tin, tungsten, teak and leather industries of Thailand were more or less brought to a standstill soon after the outbreak of the current war. However, strenuous efforts were exercised by the government authorities to restore those industries to their former state of prosperity by placing them under the direct or indirect management of the government.

The attainment of self-sufficiency in all commodities required at home is the aim of Phibun Songkhram, Field Marshal and Premier of Thailand. In order to attain this purpose, Premier Phibun is exerting every effort. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, Thailand has already attained self-sufficiency. In the supply of raw cotton and other daily commodities, Thailand is fast approaching self-reliancy.

Relative to the maintenance of imports of all materials needed for the prosecution of the current war, as stated in item 3, the country is planning to establish iron works and electric power-plants with a view to extending its activities to various heavy industries. At present, however, Thailand is dependent on Japan for its supply of machines and medicine. Machines, medical supplies, and chemicals required for the creation and operation of heavy industries are now being imported from Japan in huge quantities much to the gratitude of the Thailanders.

Economic Cooperation Realized

Economic cooperation between Japan and Thailand is being rapidly realized through the import into Thailand of Japanese capital, Japanese technique, and Japanese industrial equipment—all of which are being made use of relative to the construction of spinning mills, rope factories, rubber works, tin mines, etc. under the joint management of Japanese and Thai business men.

A large spinning company with a capital of 3,000,000 bahts is expected to commence the construction of its factories in the near future. Meanwhile, the Thai Rubber Company, with a capital of 1,000,000 bahts, which finished its registration in May last year, will start activities at the beginning of this year, which will go far toward increasing the supply of all sorts of rubber articles, including bicycle tires, rubberized cloth, etc.

In connection with the great efforts to be exercised by the government for the industrial development of the country, the Thai Government announced recently that they will not exercise any pressure on private industries. On the contrary, the efforts of the government authorities will be aimed solely at the promotion of private industries in the country. It is the established industrial policy of the Thai Government to facilitate and encourage all industrial activities, whether governmental or private, and whether carried on by native businessmen or by foreigners.

National Budget Passed

On December 16, the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Thailand passed the national budget of the country, involving a national expenditure of 108,000,000 bahts and a disbursement of 151,000,000 bahts for investment in industries during the next fiscal year. This is the biggest national budget ever approved by the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Thailand.

An inspection of the budget reveals that the country is attaching great importance to its national defense and to the speedy development of industries. The shortage of revenues is to be covered by the proceeds from the sale of national bonds which are in great demand throughout the country. Thus, the finance of Thailand is sound.

Many bills of importance were submitted to the Assembly of the People's Representatives during the last session, and most of them, including the Tariff Adjustment Bill, Stamp Revenue Adjustment Bill, Bill for the Creation of New Taxes on Hotels and Restaurants, etc., were passed by the Assembly without amendments.

Gold Market Controlled

The Bangkok Government is following a most worthy policy concerning the control of the gold market. Since the end of last November, the gold market in the country had been in the ascendancy. The statement given by the government at the beginning of December that it had no intention of placing gold under its control because gold was not on the list of daily necessities, precipitated further rises in the gold market. On December 3, the gold market rose to 400 bahts for 15 grams. In view of this unhealthy trend which the gold market was following, the government declared on December 5 that it would have to suspend the activities of the gold market if it continued to rise in such a manner. Subsequently, the government laid a ban on gold on December 15. This resulted in the restoration of a healthy tone to the gold market, which came down to 260 bahts at the end of December.

Thailand is now taking stronger measures for the control of prices—all measures being based on the reports of its financiers who went to Japan to study Japan's economic control policy. For instance, the Thai Government has issued orders fixing the maximum price of matches, and regulations placing rubber, artificial rubber, steel tubes, and other things under state control. Such measures definitely reveal the strong resolution of Thailand to fulfil its duty in the current war.

Strikers in Montreal Tighten Picket Lines Laid Around City Hall

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Two thousand white collar employes in Montreal, Canada, endeavored to make their two-week-old walk-out a total strike by tightening their picket lines around the City Hall and other municipal buildings, a dispatch from that city reveals. Gerald Picard, Secretary of the Canadian Catholic Federation of Labor, which called the strike, said, "from the morning of January 3 pickets have been reinforced at the City Hall and all other municipal buildings. The lists of the people who have been allowed to enter these buildings during the last two weeks have been revised and from now on only top-ranking officials, whose presence in their offices the strikers deem indispensable, will be permitted to walk through the cordon we have drawn around the municipal buildings."

CHINA'S RISING ARMY IS SET TO CRUSH FOE

Year of Decisive War Sees Nanking Forces Increasing Striking Power

Domei

NANKING, December 6.—Under the guidance of the Nanking Government, the National Army of China is taking all measures to increase its fighting strength, in view of the heavy task it is expected to perform in the new year which will decide the issue of the present war.

The reorganization of the National Army was started simultaneously with the removal of the National Government to Nanking in order to strengthen the command over the army, navy, and air forces of Wang Ching-wei, Chief of the Military Council, under whose guidance the National Army is performing its duty in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia. Especially, since the conclusion of the new Japan-China Alliance Pact, it has been working in perfect cooperation with the Imperial Forces in China.

Mention should be made of the way in which some powerful units of the National Army greatly facilitated the activities of the Imperial Forces in the recent campaign against the enemy in Changteh. These units not only held themselves responsible for the important task of protecting communication lines, but also performed many other heavy duties behind the firing lines.

Other units of the National Army are now engaged in mopping up the Communist bandits in the Shantung districts. Furthermore, other units of the National Army are fighting for the maintenance of peace and order in various parts of China.

At the same time, the Nanking Government is doing its best in the field of training officers. Last October a large number of young men were graduated from the Central Military Officers School and were placed in different units of the National Army. These officers are expected to form the main strength of the fighting forces of the Nanking Government.

Under the supreme command of President Wang, the National Army will greatly increase its fighting strength this year. For this purpose, 60 per cent of the national expenditures of the Nanking Government for the first half of the new fiscal year is to be disbursed for the expansion of military strength, increasing the amount to be used toward a raise in the soldiers' salaries.

Thus, the National Army is ready to start a major offensive against the Chungking forces, should the latter remain blind to their duty as true Asiatics.

Perak Shimbun Makes Debut

Domei

IPOH, January 5.—With the birth of the Perak Shimbun on New Year's Day, the Shonan Newspaper Association has completed its chain of journals in Malai and elsewhere. The paper will publish daily editions in English, Chinese and Malai. In a special four page makeup, the English edition of the Perak Shimbun, which supplanted the Perak Times, made its initial appearance returning messages of felicitations from the Governor, other government officials and various community leaders.

Enlightenment Body Formed

Domei

SHONAN, January 5.—To enlighten the Malai community on the policy of the Government toward the construction of new Malai, the Shonan Malai Welfare Association has formed a department known as "Badan Penerangan" or Enlightenment Section. The new body will be the medium through which advice and guidance on the most effective methods of cooperating with the authorities will be given.

Imperial Naval Forces Down 41 Enemy Craft

(Continued from Page 1)

the bases in the Kavieng area. In this encounter one Japanese destroyer was damaged extremely slightly; no other damage was sustained. The damage sustained by the destroyer was of a degree which did not interfere with its combat cruising.

PUPPET POLISH HEAD TO VISIT ROOSEVELT

To Confer on Border Issue; U.S. May Likely Yield to Soviet Union

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Stanislav Mikolaczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish Government at London, is scheduled to visit Washington soon to confer with President Roosevelt on the Polish problem, it is reported.

In connection with the advance of the Red Army toward the pre-war Russian-Polish border and its political effect on the United States, Jack Ford, UP correspondent at Washington, reported as follows:

"With the advance of the Soviets toward the border line, President Roosevelt has come to face the most critical diplomatic and political problem since the war began, regarding Soviet-Polish relations."

It was also reported that the London correspondent of the Svenska Morgonbladet, a Swedish paper, said.

"The refugee Polish Government at London has no intention of surrendering even an inch of the eastern section of the former Polish territory. Within a few days, the attitude of the refugee Government will become clear."

The correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter, also a Swedish paper, reported.

"Polish-Soviet relations have now reached a critical stage. With the failure of British Foreign Secretary Eden's efforts to solve the problem, Premier Mikolaczyk is expected to visit Washington to see whether Roosevelt can provide a solution."

Meanwhile, observers opine that Roosevelt will probably yield to the Soviets and let the refugee Polish regime die.

SYSTEM OF ALLOWANCE SET FOR JAVA PEOPLE

Military Administration Adopts New Policy to Assist Native Officials

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 6.—The Military Administration here has adopted an allowance system for local inhabitants who are working as officials for the triple purpose of properly guiding the people of Java, defending the island and increasing production. The new system has been effective from January 1 this year.

Three kinds of allowances have been provided: allowance to bereaved families, allowance to the wounded and sick and a retirement allownace.

The first is given to the grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife or child; the second is given in case the recipient is wounded or taken ill while on duty, or in case he is unable to work due to illness, and the last is given in case of retirement after holding office for two years or more.

Allowances to bereaved families range from 600 to 2,000 per cent of the salary; allowances to the sick or wounded, 360 to 7,200 guilders and the retirement allowances from 50 to 450 per cent of the salary.

ECONOMIC MINISTRY BOLSTERS P.I. SET-UP

New Portfolio Held by Laurel To Put Self-Sufficiency Plan on Sound Basis

Domei

MANILA January 6.—Economic development of the Philippines is expected to be intensified as a result of the creation of the new Ministry of Economic Affairs by President Jose P. Laurel in the course of the recent reorganization, by concurrently holding the portfolio of Economic Affairs himself.

The President not only stressed the importance of the new office but also revealed great interest in personally directing, at least during the initial period of the independent Government, reconstruction efforts to strengthen the material foundations of the Republic of the Philippines.

The most important agency placed under the control of the Economic Affairs Ministry is the food administration, which is charged with providing all food requirements of the country through intensified production as well as equitable distribution of rice, corn and other essential farm products.

The Bureaus of Commerce and Industry as well as Census and Statistics, whose functions in the Philippine economic life is closely linked, are also placed under the new Ministry, which is expected to further boost their respective activities to keep pace with the accelerated economic program.

By handling the affairs of Government-owned corporations, the new Ministry will undoubtedly go a long way to further expand and promote ventures, thereby hastening the execution of the all-over self-sufficiency plan.

The Economic Affairs Ministry fills the long felt need for centralized control and direction of the Philippine industrial development, in order to make the islands not only politically free but also economically independent.

168 ITALIAN MARINES FREED BY AUTHORITIES IN TIENTSIN

Domei

TIENTSIN, January 4.—A group of 168 Italian officers and men of the Italian Marine Corps, including the commanding officer, was released today following detention in the Italian Marine Barracks here since Badoglio's betrayal last September, it was learned here today.

These Italian Marines this morning pledged loyalty to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy and pledged wholehearted cooperation to General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, in a ceremony held here at 10 a.m. today.

Previously, another group of 39 Italian Embassy guards in Peking was set free on December 29, in a ceremony in which they pledged allegiance to Premier Benito Mussolini's Government.

It is recalled that the Imperial Government previously released all Italian residents in North China from protective vigilance as they had pledged loyalty to the Fascist Republican Government.

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MEMORABLE EVENTS MARKED PAST YEAR

East Asiatics Greet Decisive 1944 With Unbounded Hope And Confidence

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand

We greet the year 1944 with unbounded hope and confidence—hope, for a very bright and prosperous future for the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia, and confidence, in our certain victory in the War of Greater East Asia by the complete annihilation of the Anglo-American aggressors of the Asiatics.

In greeting this decisive year of the war, which will bring everlasting light and glory to the millions of the Orient, we inevitably look back over the past year which has meant so much to such a large portion of the world's population concentrated in this part of the globe.

The year 1943 is gone for ever but in the history of Greater East Asia, nay, of the entire world, 1943 shall stand out for the astounding and unparalleled victories achieved by the invincible Japanese Forces; for the enormous forward strides Greater East Asia took in the political, economic and cultural fields; and for the remarkable work of resuscitating and rehabilitating the various areas in the southern regions that had become arenas of battle in the earlier stages of the war and developing their inexhaustible natural recources into war material and enhancing the welfare of the peoples concerned.

Militarily, 1943 was a notable year for Japan. Repeated attempts by the enemy in the Southern Pacific to penetrate her solid and impregnable defenses proved to be of no avail. With warships and planes, men and material, the enemy came time and again to dislodge the Japanese from their positions. But all the enemy's attempts proved unavailing as the Japanese land, sea and air forces made short work of the reckless foe. Ship after ship was sent to the bottom of the sea, planes by the hundreds were knocked down from the sky, while thousands of American youths could do nothing more than become food for the fishes of the Pacific Ocean. They come only to be beaten by the Japanese. That is what has been happening over and over again in the Southern Pacific, and for this all the peoples of East Asia are grateful to the valiant fighting forces of Japan.

Let us examine what happened on the western bulwark of East Asia. With much fanfare the enemies talked of a counter-offensive against Burma from their bases in India, and early last year they made an attempt. But the thrashings they got from the Japanese Forces in the Arakan Ranges were so severe that they have not dared to raise their heads again, but have been covering their impotency with a flood of propaganda.

On the China continent, misguided Chiang Kai-shek, still blind to the real situation in East Asia continues to offer a feeble resistance, having been deceived by the wily Anglo-Americans. But everywhere on the continent, the forces of Nippon last year pressed onward—one of the most notable victories achieved having been the reduction of Changteh, Chungking's well-fortified stronghold west of Lake Tungting, in early December.

Thus, throughout last year, the enemies failed to accomplish anything of note in spite of the enormous sacrifices they had to pay for making the attempt. On the contrary Japan succeeded in further consolidating her defenses in all the vast territories under her control.

In the sphere of politics, Japan's righteous steps brought about the unity of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia never before experienced in the region's history. Outstanding among these are the birth of the two independent nations of Burma and the Philippines, the relinquishment by Japan of her extraterritorial rights in China and the returning of her concessions, the regaining of lost territory by Thailand, the administrative participation of the peoples of Java, Malai, Borneo and other southern areas, and the successful growth of the Indian Independence movement and the subsequent birth of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Topping all these milestones was the convening of the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and the memorable charter issued by that assembly, namely the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia by which the high ideals of the East Asiatic peoples were proclaimed to the world.

Such are some of the brilliant achievements to the credit of Japan and the rest of Greater East Asia. United as one, under the capable and unfailing leadership of Japan, the peoples inhabiting this region have moved onward toward victory and prosperity during the year that has just past. As is becoming clear to all, this year, 1944, will be the decisive year that is going to decide the destiny of East Asia for centuries to come. East Asia is so determined to crush the enemies, no matter at what cost, that the final outcome cannot be anything but its emergence as victor in the present war.

So far as Thailand, as a member of the family of Greater East Asiatic Nations, is concerned, her stand has been made amply clear in the last two years of the war. Thailand's diplomacy has been and will continue to be one of all-out cooperation with Japan in prosecuting the war and in the construction of a truly Greater East Asia. As one of the independent nations in East Asia at the time of the war's outbreak, Thailand immediately threw in her lost on the side of Japan when the latter took up the sword to drive the Anglo-Americans out of this part of the world, once and for all. Ever since then, Thailand has been fully collaborating with Japan in the political, military, economic, cultural and other fields, with the strong bonds between the two countries growing firmer with each passing day. Ample evidence of this was provided last year when various dignitaries from Japan visited Thailand and which was reciprocated by the visit to Japan of various Thai missions and dignitaries.

In the present year, Thailand is resolved to strengthen still more her cooperation with Japan, and for this, the country will not spare any sacrifice that is within her power and will drive forward hand-in-hand with the rest of the East Asiatics to final victory.

Let us, the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia, reaffirm our avowed determination that no obstacle in the path of our march to victory shall be too great to overcome and that we shall not relax our efforts until the enemies are completely crushed and driven out and an ideal Greater East Aisa of everlasting freedom and prosperity established.

Guardians of the North

All set for action, crack troops of the Manchoukuo Army are seen above on the bleak wind-swept plains ready to defend the northern frontier. (Passed by the War Ministry)

U.S. MAY RESHUFFLE CABINET PERSONNEL

Stimson Said Replacing Envoy Winant in London Post; Labor Secretary Quitting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Well-informed political circles in the United States are of the opinion that, in the event of the rumored shifts of Government personnel taking place, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, will be appointed Ambassador to Britain, according to an International News Service dispatch dated today from Washington.

Stimson's post will be filled, it is expected, by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, or Colonel Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, the dispatch says.

Moreover, it is rumored that Miss Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will resign and will be succeeded by John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, according to the same report, which adds that the shift of the Secretary of Labor would be enthusiastically hailed by Labor Union circles.

Reflecting the political unrest in the country, there have recently been frequent rumors of shifts of Government personnel involving Cabinet members.

Brazil Sending Troops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Brazil will shortly dispatch three infantry divisions overseas to fight against the Germans, according to a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro.

Two Prominent Families of Japan, China Represented at Marriage Ceremony Here

A marriage between a promising young man of China and the daughter of a prominent Japanese took place at the Imperial Hotel on December 29, reports the Asahi, as if in testimony of the oath made at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which was held here recently. This oath reads: "All Asiatic Nations must be tied together by the same blood."

The bridegroom was Sun Chao-chung, 24 years, third son of Sun Teh-sui, a leading building constructor of Shanghai, and the bride, Sachiko Watanabe, 22 years, third daughter of Kinnosuke Watanabe, President of the Japan Electric Chemical Industry Company. The marriage ceremony was attended by Hiroya Ino, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, several officials of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and many prominent people in the Government service, as well as others, representing the Japanese side, and Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and other members of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, representing the Chinese side.

The marriage between Mr. Sun and Miss Watanabe was the outcome of a friendship of over ten years' standing between Mr. Sun, father of the bridegroom, and Mr. Kiyoshi Odani, a well-known building constructor of Tokyo.

Soon after the outbreak of the first Shanghai Incident in 1932, which was brought about by the Anglo-American intrigue to alienate Japan and China, the Chinese quarters at Chapei, Shanghai, were temporarily occupied by the landing party of the Japanese Navy. At that time Mr. Sun was ordered to leave his magnificent mansion for the time being, for the building was to be used as the headquarters of the Japanese Landing Party. Before Mr. Sun left Chapei, he was told by the commander of the Japanese Landing Party that his mansion, together with every article in it, would be returned to him as soon as possible. Mr. Sun, with his family, moved to the French Concession.

After some weeks had passed, the scene of battle moved to Miachung-chen. When the anti-Japanese Forces were driven back from Shanghai, Mr. Sun received an official letter requesting him to come and see the commander of the Japanese Landing Party. When Mr. Sun stood in front of his old mansion at Chapei, he could hardly believe his eyes, for the building was in the very same condition it had been in at the time he had left it, whereas he had anticipated finding his home bereft of all furniture. He was overwhelmed with infinite admiration for the commander of the Japanese Landing Party. This gave birth to a profound admiration for the noble character of the Japanese people.

Upon the restoration of peace following the first Shanghai Incident, Mr. Sun offered his services for the reconstruction of the office buildings of the Japanese firms and banks which had been destroyed in the first Shanghai Incident. In 1936, Mr. Sun set about the reconstruction of the office building of the Mitsui Bank in Shanghai. However, he was obliged to discontinue his work due to the outbreak of the second Shanghai Incident in 1937.

Because he had helped the Japanese authorities in the reconstruction of important buildings which had been destroyed during the first Shanghai Incident, Mr. Sun was made the object of severe criticism by the leaders of the anti-Japanese forces, who denounced Mr. Sun as a traitor to his country. Though at times his very life was in danger, Mr. Sun continued his collaboration with the Japanese authorities for the reconstruction of Shanghai. In the autumn of 1938, his efforts bore fruit. The reconstruction of the office building of the Mitsui Bank was completed. Looking at the magnificent building he had helped to build, Mr. Sun wept for joy, because he had succeeded in keeping his promise to the Mitsui people.

This fine anecdote about Mr. Sun was told to Mr. Odani of Tokyo by Hin Fukai of the Mitsui Bank, who, during his service with the Shanghai branch of that bank, had witnessed the manly attitude of Mr. Sun. Mr. Odani, who was a Tokyoite, was deeply moved.

Thus, a sincere friendship sprang up between Mr. Odani and Mr. Sun. In the fall of 1941, Mr. Sun sent his third son, Chao-chung, to Tokyo, so that his son might study at Japanese schools. Chao-chung was placed under the care of Mr. Odani, who, treating him as if he were a real member of his own family, sent him to Keio University.

In order to reciprocate the kindness of Mr. Odani, the Chinese young man worked hard both at school and at home. He is now expected to leave school next March after finishing the full course of the Department of Economics.

Mr. Odani, who had observed in this bright Chinese youth a worthy gentleman, was anxious to have him marry a Japanese. He consulted Mr. Fukai of the Mitsui Bank, who recommended Miss Watanabe, daughter of his intimate friend, Kinnosuke Watanabe. After a few months' friendship, the marriage between this promising youth of new China and the talented young lady of Japan was successfully arranged. They are expected to go to Shanghai after the bridegroom is graduated from the university.

Mr. Watanabe, father of the bride, returned to Japan after 30 years in the United States. While in America he was often maltreated by the Americans who entertain such a profound sense of discrimination against colored people. He had decided in favor of this international marriage after having heard that Mr. Sun, father of the bridegroom, was a true admirer of Japan and the Japanese people.

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PHILIPPINES TO PUSH PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Laurel Outlines Plans to District Heads; Welcomes Suggestions From Public

Domei

MANILA, January 5.—Addressing the district heads and leaders of the city neighborhood association at 10 a.m. today at the City Hall, President Jose P. Laurel said that the Government will exert utmost efforts to secure greater production and a more systematic distribution of foodstuffs.

He added that it is the Government's policy to serve the poor and rich alike because he firmly believes that the task of nation-building is not the sole responsibility of one class of people but of all elements of the population.

He exhorted the audience to pool all their energies toward this end, as well as to help the authorities enlighten the public regarding various programs and policies of the present administration. He also expressed satisfaction over the maintenance of peace and order in the city through the wholehearted cooperation rendered by the neighborhood association officials.

The President stated that a local transportation system is being perfected to assure the efficient distribution of foodstuffs among the city inhabitants.

Food Administrator Jose G. Sanvictores and the Executive Secretary of the Malacanan, Pedro Sabido, also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Sanvictores informed the audience of the creation last night of the "Bigasang Bayan" or National Rice Agency. He said that the new agency will henceforth undertake the equitable distribution of rice in the Philippines.

Mr. Sabido stressed that the Government is ready to receive suggestions from the public which are calculated to improve further the Government service.

He added that mail boxes have been installed in various Government buildings into which public suggestions and complaints may be dropped and also assured the people that their suggestions will be promptly attended.

Urges Greater Food Output

Domei

MANILA, January 5:—President Jose P. Laurel sounded the keynote of the Government program for greater food production in a proclamation issued last night urging the students, members of the Kalibapi, neighborhood associations, civic and religious organizations to cooperate in insuring the country's self-sufficiency in food supplies.

President Laurel said that, in directing the national effort toward greater food production, active cooperation, not only of farmers, but of all elements of the population in the country is necessary.

Meanwhile, it was learned that 2,088 home gardens have been entered in the contest sponsored by city authorities. Municipal officials expressed satisfaction at the spontaneous response of Manila's populace to the food production drive.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. Thursday. Both exchanged opinions on the European situation for about an hour.

Can American Morale Stand the Test?

(Continued From Page 4)

Bougainville and Gilbert sectors of war.

Military strategy had been sacrificed to political stratagem.

Today, the United States is laying bare the greatest weakness in her armor. Spurring themselves on to increased productive capacity, on the one hand while trying to delay disruption in the peoples' morale from a sharp rise in the price of daily necessities, and with a President obsessed by election problems, the United States fears a long-term war.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 5

In the southern part of the Eastern Front fighting of local importance only took place yesterday. In the area south and west of Zhitomir the German troops repulsed renewed strong Soviet attacks and destroyed a number of enemy tanks. German tank formations, in a surprise thrust, smashed a Soviet rifle regiment.

Particularly in the area of Berdichev the Soviet attacks increased in intensity. The eastern part of the town was evacuated after embittered fighting while in the remaining places the Soviets were warded off.

West of Propoisk the enemy after strong artillery preparation launched an attack on a narrow front with several rifle divisions and numerous tanks. The fighting, in which the Soviets are suffering particularly heavy casualties, is still going on:

All enemy attempts to regain the district northwest of Vitebsk, which had been recently captured by the German troops, were frustrated in counter-attacks.

North of Nevel an attack launched by the Soviets with the support of tanks was frustrated.

Coastal batteries of the German navy shelled Soviet special vessels which were frozen in in the vicinity of Kronstadt, scoring numerous hits on one motor-vessel.

On the southern Italian front the enemy repeatedly attacked the German vanguards west of Venafro with superior forces. They were thrown back however with heavy losses. Northwest of Ortona several enemy attacks, likewise, were frustrated in front of the German positions.

On January 4 at noon, places in northern and western Germany were attacked by American bombers. The residential quarters of the town of Kiel were again the target of a heavy terror attack. German air-defense forces shot down 29 enemy aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, over the Reich and the occupied western territories according to reports so far available. Last night a few British nuisance planes flew over western and northern Germany. German planes last night raided scattered targets in southeast England.

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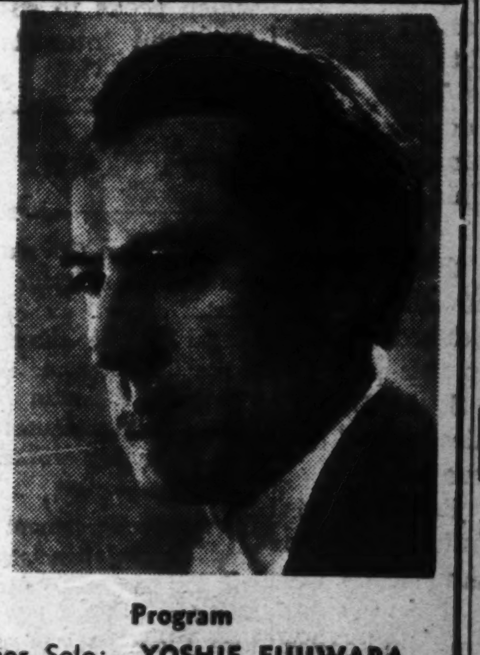

Program

Tenor Solo: YOSHIE FUJIWARA
Rimsky-Korsakow: Aria from "May Night" **Wagner:** Aria from "Meistersinger," **Rimsky-Korsakow:** Song of the East, **Grieg:** Swan, **Gretschaninow:** Motherland, **K. Yamada:** "Uma-uri," "Higanbana" (and four other numbers)

Xylophone Solo: YOICHI HIRAOKA
Handel: Sarabande and Gavot, **Bach:** Arioso, **Haydn:** Andante from Symphony "Surprise," **Tschaikowsky:** Swan Lake, **Mozart:** Wiegenlied, **Bizet:** Menuet, **Taki. Yamada:** "Kojo-no-Tsuki," **Schubert:** Ave Maria, **Setoguchi:** "Gunkan March" (and three other numbers)

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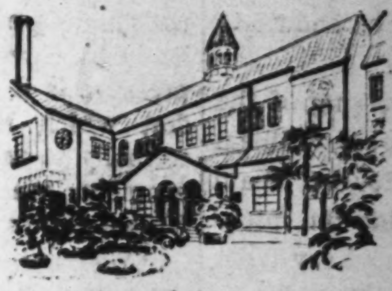

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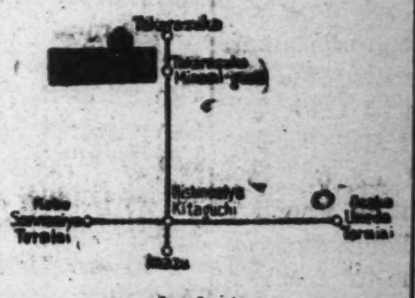

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944

The Soviet Advance Toward Poland

Excitement in the United States over the reported approach of the Soviet army to the pre-war Polish border proves how fundamentally antagonistic the Anglo-Americans continue to be toward the Soviet Union. The unity claimed to have been achieved at the recent Teheran conference is thus shown to be far more apparent than real.

Concerning the imminent crossing of the Polish frontier by the Soviet forces, William Philip Simms of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers raises doubts concerning the intentions of the Soviet Government and says that "everyone is waiting to see what, if anything, Washington and London will do about it." He goes so far as to urge truculently that the United States and Britain warn the Soviet Government that any handling of the Polish problem contrary to Anglo-American desires will "doom" future relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp.

Frank Waldrop, writing in the Washington Times Herald, practically admits that the Teheran conference had failed to secure the understanding which the Anglo-American leaders have claimed for it, and demands that the Americans should find out "the real facts of the meeting at Teheran" in order to get the answer to the question of the "good faith" of the Soviet Government.

These evidences of American disquiet over Soviet military successes and of American opposition to the advance of Soviet power are not surprising. It has been evident right along that the United States regards the growing influence of the Soviet Union as a formidable obstacle to its dreams of American world hegemony. Britain likewise fears that growing Soviet power will mean the end of Britain's traditional policy of wielding the balance of power on the European continent. Nothing revealed this apprehension on the part of the British more clearly than the speech of General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, on November 25 in London in which he issued a thinly-veiled appeal to the smaller nations of Europe to adhere to Britain to form a counterpoise to Soviet power.

Behind the Anglo-American pretense of collaboration with the Soviet Union, there is most clearly evident a frantic desire on the part of the British and American leaders to obstruct the Soviet policy. The British and Americans are glad enough to see the Soviet Union bleed itself white in fighting Germany while they remain safely inactive on the sidelines, but they have no desire to see the Soviet Union attain any substantial success. To guard against the possibility of Soviet success, the Anglo-Americans have been nurturing the scheme of a "cordon sanitaire" of small states under their domination which would hold back the Soviet Union in isolation.

The recent conclusion of the pact between the Soviet Union and the exiled Czechoslovakian regime of Eduard Benes, however, drove one wedge into this projected scheme of quarantining the Soviet Union. The approach of the Soviet armies toward the Polish frontier now presages the removal of Poland as another potential link in this Anglo-American "cordon sanitaire." No wonder the British and the Americans are squirming with discomfort! No wonder American journalists are heaping innuendos casting reflection upon Soviet intentions! This attitude is only a clear disclosure of the preposterous character of the Anglo-American ambition to utilize Soviet power against Germany while attempting to restrain the Soviets from reaping the legitimate fruits of that power.

Argentina's Recognition of New Bolivian Government

The official recognition accorded to the new Villaroel government in Bolivia by Argentina a few days ago has served anew to highlight the clash of interests between the United States and the countries of Latin America. It will be recalled that the recent coup d'etat in Bolivia led by the strongly nationalistic leader, Victor Estensorro, which resulted in the establishment of the Villaroel government, was a clear reaction against the imperialistic extension of United States control over the mining industry of Bolivia and the consequent disruption of Bolivia's normal domestic economy. As a gesture of protest against United States domination, the Bolivian coup d'etat naturally evoked a sympathetic response in all the Latin American countries, although understandably these countries had to be circumspect in their expressions in view of United States coercion. But Argentina, in conformity with her traditional independent policy, has again braved the displeasure of Washington to give vent to the real feelings of all Latin Americans.

The United States herself, dependent as her war industries are upon Bolivian supplies of tin, has been refraining from openly taking any strong attitude toward the new Bolivian Government which might jeopardize her needed tin shipments. But she has been bringing pressure to bear on all the countries of Latin America to join her in withholding official recognition from the new Bolivian Government. How strong is that pressure is to be seen in the fact that Ecuador, which had already commenced steps formally to recognize the new Bolivian Government, was subsequently forced by the United States to cancel her recognition.

To enforce her will upon all the countries of Latin America, the United States is operating covertly through the Pan-American Defense Committee which has adopted a resolution calling upon all Latin American governments to adhere to a joint policy in regard to the recognition of new governments. That this policy is to be in conformity with the United States attitude of disapproval of the new Bolivian Government has been amply indicated by the attitude of the chairman of this Committee, Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, who has a long background of enmity toward Bolivia dating from the time of the Gran Chaco dispute.

In view of the tendencies of this Pan-American Defense Committee, it is indeed significant that on the eve of its coming meeting at Montevideo, Argentina has seen fit to defy its sycophantic submission to the United States by according recognition to the Bolivian Government. There can be no legitimate objections to the actions of the Argentine Government, for it has quoted the words of no less an authority than Thomas Jefferson to the effect that the criteria for the recognition of a new government should be the question as to whether it embodies the real desires of its people. As the Argentine Government points out, the new Bolivian Government fully meets this test, successfully maintaining public peace, holding the trust of its people, and respecting all its existing treaties and obligations.

In the light of the obvious justice of the Argentine position and of the real sympathies of all the Latin American peoples, it is not difficult to credit the reports that the Chilean Government likewise will decline to be bound by the resolution of the Pan-American Defense Committee. These recent developments in Latin America are all clear indications of the resentment seething under the surface in all Latin American countries against the pressure of the United States which seeks to subordinate legitimate Latin American interests to her own aggressive war policy.

A Year Ago Today

January 7, 1943

The Indian Government, under increasing strain of foodstuff shortage in the country, has banned all rice exports except those to Ceylon Island. In Bengal Province the rationing of foodstuffs has been in practice for some time and the league of factory owners in Calcutta has recently appealed to the Bengal Government for the increase of rationed food to factory workers.

* * *

A new agreement for exchanging agricultural products and livestock between the United States and Canada was concluded between the Canadian Minister at Washington and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Negotiations for this agreement had long been conducted between the two Governments for stimulating the agricultural relation for the benefit of the two countries.

* * *

In view of the increased number of ships being sunk off America's shores, the United States authorities have established numerous camps for the accommodation of shipwrecked sailors along the East and West coasts. In addition, depots have been established along the California Coast where food supplies and blankets are stored.

* * *

At the 78th session of the United States Congress opening today, the food problem is likely to be taken up as material for attacking the Roosevelt Administration. Congressional opposition claims that maladministration has resulted in a dire shortage of food.

Can American Morale Stand The Test?

A Japanese Expert on U.S. Affairs Discusses Various Aspects of Enemy's Fighting Power and Attitude Toward the War

By YUSUKE TSURUMI
(From the Tokyo Shimbun)

The War of Greater East Asia now has entered its third year. Gracing the final pages of the second year of war are the brilliant victories achieved at Bougainville and at the Gilbert Islands. With these two facts before our minds' eye, many thoughts can be entertained.

Foremost is the fact that the United States' bombastic utterances of a short-term war which they have claimed at the early stages of the war have now been relegated to mere dreams. That the present conflict between Japan and the United States has taken on aspects of a long-term war is undoubtedly one of extreme disillusionment for them. Thus, it is necessary to probe deep into the question of how repercussions of their disillusionment have impinged on the American's state of mind.

Secondly, what strikes us as a point of suspicion is why they are adhering steadfastly to the same type of operation in the face of astounding losses they have already suffered. In other words, is it due merely to bungling of their war strategy or does it arise from some other causes?

The third point requiring our analysis is how these successive defeats in the field are affecting the United States internally.

Because these points present important elements in the future outlook of the War of Greater East Asia, I will analyze the subject minutely and go one step further by presenting my observations of conditions in the United States.

Aware of Long-Term War

It is not so long ago that the United States public, the greater majority of them, had begun to realize that the current war had taken on aspects of a long-term war. In fact that Gallup Poll taken during the early part of the last year revealed that one out of six persons replied in the affirmative to the question whether the war against Japan should terminate in 1944. And in August of last year this ratio had been reduced to one out of every 24 persons. Undoubtedly, those who today still believe that the current war would end by 1944 are limited to those persons who are very much uneducated.

The essential cause for that line of thinking undoubtedly is due in the final analysis to the fact that they have begun to understand the real power of Japan. The most salient evidence of that is seen in American public opinion which in the main adheres to the stand of the Pacific First theory.

They had been thinking that the instigation of Germany impelled Japan to open hostilities and thus a defeat of Germany would, they thought, result in an easy collapse of Japan. Moreover, the Pearl Harbor debacle itself did not compel them to overthrow such a conception.

But, recently they have come to think that Japan is an enemy to be feared. The first and foremost reason for that belief is of course the powerfulness of the Japanese Forces with which they had directly come into contact. Try as the authorities might to conceal this fact, it has been impossible to do so since their national characteristic gives comparative play to freedom of thought.

The power of the Japanese armed forces undoubtedly has been talked about from mouth to mouth, transmitted from ear to ear, carried in newspapers and journals, voiced over the radio and shown on the screen so that that knowledge has permeated the American populace.

Optimism Gone

Thus, they have come to dispose of their light-heartedness with which they embarked at the outset of war, as if they were off to the games, and in place of their optimism and self-confidence they have become aware of the fact that Japan is a powerful enemy not easily handled. That fact has become the common subject recently for American journalists who have been in East Asia. Hallett Abend's article entitled, "The Road to Tokyo Is Far," is an example in point.

There are those among Americans who not only are unaffected by continued bombastic talk of high governmental officials but also have seen through their emptiness. Especially is this true with regard to their understanding of late that Japan's construction of the Southern Regions is proceeding apace. This, too, has been something entirely unexpected for them. They undoubtedly had thought that the peoples of these various Southern Regions, like Chungking, would put resistance against Japan and would at least give passive resistance against Japan, if not an active guerrilla warfare like Chungking.

But the facts betrayed their hopes. The peoples of the Southern Regions enthusiastically greeted the Japanese Forces and vied with each other to cooperate with Japan. Although that fact may have failed to impinge on their ears, the inescapable truth of the matter penetrated their eye and their ear.

Now they have come to proclaim that given time Japan would become the world's strongest Power. Americans, once smug in the thought that "Time is our ally," now have become aware that "Time is Japan's ally." That they should get fretful and feverish is something that is quite understandable.

That is why the Americans have begun to entertain the idea of terminating the war as soon as possible and not allow the current conflict to prolong into a long-term war. They now have come to a point where they cannot rely on their natural resources and their productive power alone. There lies their fretfulness. And from there the line of thinking has jumped into a tangent, a new way of thought—fear that has gripped their hearts.

Nothing but Bait

One characteristic of the War Greater East Asia is the fact that the United States is persistently dispatching large naval units into the South Pacific, despite successive losses. Their units are but bait for the crack units of our Naval Air Forces.

In all likelihood such a situation will continue for quite some time in the future. It is because the Americans' national characteristic and their understanding of the war lie herein.

The Americans' dread of war has been propagandized throughout the world. I have always spoken of the causes for that. One American trait is their readiness to fight without looking ahead. New York, Los Angeles and Hollywood are not America. The mines of the Rockies, the plains of the Mississippi and their agricultural villages, the industrial centers of Ohio and Michigan are the real America.

There among the newly-opened areas the Americans labor and make their living. The ruggedness and the struggles that are synonymous with newly-developed territory are the Americans' daily living. It can be discerned in the sports they love. Boxing and wrestling, bloody bouts and brutal brushes are their interests.

The Americans, unlike the British, the French and the Dutch, have not yet entered the phase of living where they can live on the interests and the property of the forebears. What affords fundamental insight into the American way of living is their stark struggle of living and the fights attendant thereto.

As a nation the United States is still in its youth. An altogether different spirit still remains. It is a spirit of recklessness that heretofore has been employed in begetting money. And that has now been diverted for use in battle.

Suffered Pitiful Defeat

And to that young nation that they are, what cannot be forgotten asleep or in daily living is the "Pearl Harbor Debacle." It is because the United States has not once lost in battle since the founding of the nation. Such childish pride is what they cherish. And at Pearl Harbor they experienced for the first time a truly pitiful defeat. That undoubtedly has been a terrific shock to them.

What commandeered that national state of mind was President Roosevelt's slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor." And that struck the bull's eye with enthusiasm.

That this childish spiritual impetus fills their fighting morale in their suicidal battles off the Bougainville and Gilbert islands is a point in fact that we must not forget. That is why they desperately come wading into battle.

Look at their automobiles. In one family the master of the house, his wife and the children all have individual cars. It is the usual thing for them to run around in their cars, burning up gasoline for no particular purpose. Everything is there in more than necessary abundance. Conservation and frugality are never present in their minds for their way of living.

Fundamental reasons for that state of affairs is their inexhaustible natural resources and the world's greatest productive power. When one speaks of that in figures, it ceases to belong to the realm of facts.

However, the masses of Americans are over-confident in their country's economic power, for today they think of their America as of 30 and 40 years ago.

That is why they think nothing of losing 30 or 40 warships in the Bougainville battle. They feel assured that others can soon be built to take their places.

In other words, they never have a negative point of view. They are ever positive and bold in their thinking. Herein lies their strength and their weakness—two facets of their makeup in parallel.

Should the facts be as they think, they certainly should be strong. But, what if the facts should betray their convictions? What would be the situation? In the case of natural resources, what would happen should it be ascertained that Japan possesses more of it than the United States? And in productive power, what if Japan should show a phenomenal advance?

Then it is that the Americans' self-ordained confidence will receive a heavy jolt. And their fighting morale which rests on this confidence will then waver.

It is in this sense that our construction of the Southern Regions and our strengthening of domestic production presents a prime reason for shattering the Americans' empty fighting spirit and fighting power. And, what's more, not to speak of the third fundamental weakness in the American setup.

Marked by Characteristics

Recent American military strategy is marked by noteworthy characteristics of conciliation toward Soviet Russia in Europe and the recklessness of their counter-offensive in the Pacific. These two, however, in the final analysis spring from the one and the same cause, namely, the pressure of impending presidential election on November 7 this year. The presidential election four years ago was a form of revolution in generations.

The President of the United States possesses, in truth, a wide latitude of powers. He is the Chief of a State, the Prime Minister at the same time, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy simultaneously with his being the leader of the majority party. His own party, firm in the possession of a majority vote in both the Upper and Lower Houses of Congress, has unlimited powers. His power reaches out to the Cabinet from the outset, to the executive officers, judicial members of State, to the army and navy whose members he may appoint or dismiss and even to the small officials of the local administrations.

On his policies rests the welfare of the industrialists, the businessmen, the farmers and laborers. Their jobs may be lost, prices of daily necessities may rise and their living thrown into the depth of despair—all because of his policies.

The presidential election, therefore, is an event that has profound influence on the life of each and every American. Thus, in the United States industrialists are cautious in their business while the daily run of activity sees stagnation—natural in these times. That is the state of affairs in peacetime. In wartime, it is easily deducible that deep and ramifying repercussions would sweep the American scene.

Faced as the Americans are with a serious and impending political change amidst a world at war, their fretfulness permeating the United States from top to bottom is a situation that is comprehensible. And one can well appreciate the fact that to none other than President Roosevelt is that fretfulness so intensely profound. This certainly cannot have no effect whatsoever on the conduct of the war.

Election Results

I may venture at this point to outline President Roosevelt's election results during the past three occasions. In 1932 Roosevelt obtained 472 electoral votes to Hoover's 59; in 1936 Roosevelt 523, Landon 8; in 1940 Roosevelt 449, Willkie 82.

In other words, his second election occasion was for Roosevelt the peak of popularity. That was in 1936. It was then that Roosevelt's New Deal swept the country enabling his opponent Landon to reap but eight electoral votes, a truly empty defeat.

And on the third occasion of Roosevelt's election Willkie won 82 votes, a good number far exceeding and surpassing the Presidential candidate Hoover in 1932. This is proof of the fact that President Roosevelt's popularity had reached its peak and had fallen into a decline.

Furthermore, when one looks at the final election return of the House of Representatives occurring every two years, the results show that in 1932 the Democracy had 313, to the Republicans' 117 and 5 unaffiliated; in 1934 Democrats 322, Republicans 103, unaffiliated 10; in 1936 Democrats 333, Republicans 89, unaffiliated 13; in 1938 Democrats 262, Republicans 169, unaffiliated 4; in 1940 Democrats 267, Republicans 162, unaffiliated 6; in 1942 Democrats 222, Republicans 208, unaffiliated 5.

Thus, it can be seen that his popularity reached its zenith in 1936 when his party possessed 244 plurality votes, a truly heavy preponderance. In 1940 that plurality was shortened to 105 and in the following election two years later that edge diminished to a mere 14.

That his plurality had been cut from 105 to 14 in two years can be seen as a defeat for Roosevelt.

In the past political history of the United States those presidents who were defeated in the mid-term Congressional election have met defeat in the election two years later. Taft, Wilson and Hoover—they are examples and there has been no exception.

President Roosevelt's uneasiness lies in this very fact. He must win that election somehow. And there is no other way but to achieve war results. With this fact in mind, we are enabled at last to understand America's inmost heart and the reason why they are carrying on a reckless, fanatical offensive in the

(Continued on Page 3)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

The December issue of The XXth Century, which has just appeared on the bookstalls, contains a unique review of the German-Soviet war during the summer months of 1943. The author, Dr. Klaus Mehner, has studied all available German and Soviet material, on the basis of which he has produced a clear presentation of the course of this campaign, accompanied by a specially drawn map which is unusually interesting and doubtless the only one of its kind. The article also includes an intelligent analysis of the political, economic, and military reasons for the various moves on the part of both High Commands and of the conclusions to be drawn for the future. We believe that this article will make its mark on the war literature of East Asia and will often be quoted.

The economic aspects of war in general have utterly changed since the turn of the century. These changes and their effects on the conduct of war as well as on the lives of individuals are clearly explained in "The Economics of Total Warfare," by Dr. A. A. Magnus.

Manchoukuo's main agricultural source of wealth, the soy bean, is presented in an attractive series of photographs accompanied by an original little essay by Prof. Kyushiro Nakayama. This is followed by a historical survey of the trends of France's foreign policy during the last hundred years or so, ending in an impassioned defense of her present attitude. It is written by a Frenchman who seeks for the reasons of the collapse of yesterday in the hope of finding in them pointers for the policy of tomorrow.

"The Adlon Bar Gang," by Carl Flick-Steger, is an amusing, snappily written causerie about journalists in Europe in the days before the war. Almost every name the author mentions is familiar, and the bearers of the names become personalities to the reader.

One of the best articles we can remember about the Near East is "A Paradise Lost," by Walter J. Kahler, which in a most absorbing manner describes Mesopotamia and some of its neighboring countries, jumping from fascinating glimpses into the glory of past empire to the hurly-burly of modern politics and intrigues, interspersed with vivid description of Arab sheiks and desert treks.

"Demons and Fairies," by Eileen Chang—the title is enough to arouse one's interest. This article, written in an inimitable, witty style, introduces the reader to the vast Chinese borderland between superstition and religion. It tells us about fox fairies, legal complexities in hell, subhuman swindlers, athletic salvation, and many other interesting and amusing things.

The December issue of The XXth Century contains as usual a short story, this time about the adventures of a poor clerk, in Iceland of all places; a "March of War," describing the military events in southern Italy (accompanied by a very clear map); and a review of recent Japanese movies.

Up-to-Date Wall Maps of the Philippines

The Kwansai Branch of the Philippines Association has published excellent maps (one main and twelve supplementary maps) of the Philippines. The main map which is 5.3 feet by 3.6 feet is in twelve-color offset printing, and it is clearly and elaborately executed. As Japan's immediate southern neighbor and as a member State of Greater East Asia, the Japanese people naturally take great interest in the Philippines, and many books have consequently been published concerning that country especially since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, but there have been but few publications in the way of maps. The maps under review which, are up to the mark in every detail, fill this gap admirably. They are doubly welcome for the opportuneness of their publication. The accuracy and minuteness of description are the result of the painstaking investigation made by its compiler, Zenbei Uehara, Secretary of the Kwansai Branch of the Philippines Association. It took him two years to compile it, and he richly deserves the high praise said to have been bestowed on his production by a certain high military authority. The place-names are given both in Japanese "kana" and in English spelling.

The main map is accompanied by twelve supplementary maps, which are in nine-color offset printing. In these maps are given separately the administrative districts of the Philippines, the state of the distribution of different tribes, the density of population according to provinces, the region around Manila, the old city of Manila, the network of roads in the Philippines, geological conditions, climate and precipitation, distribution of forestlands, location of natural resources, mining, agriculture and marine. Needless to say, these are details which are of great interest to all who have any interest in the Philippines.

The maps are on sale at the Kwansai Branch of the Philippines Association at No. 31, Uchi-Honmachi Hashizume, Higashiku, Osaka. The price is ¥27.75 inclusive of the tax.

BRAZIL'S PITIFUL STATUS

Compelled to Send Troops to Europe to Court U.S. Favor

By YUTAKA SHIINO
(From the Latin America Kenkyu)

The statement made by Brazilian War Minister Gaspari Dutra upon his return to Rio de Janeiro from the United States, that all details of the problem of Brazil's sending troops to Europe have been decided between Brazil and the United States, seems to indicate that this problem, which has been one of the political issues of Latin America since the beginning of 1943, has entered the period of its realization.

When War Minister Dutra paid a visit to the United States following a similar visit by Aviation Minister Salgado Filho, diplomatic experts conjectured that the visit had something to do with the question of troops being dispatched to Europe by Brazil. During his extended trip of 36 days in the United States, not only did the Brazilian War Minister visit the various military establishments in that country but also met all important military leaders.

Political Significance Vital

Even amateurs can judge the value of a Brazilian expedition to Europe from a military standpoint. However, the importance of this problem lies not in its military value, but in its political significance. When it is reviewed from a political viewpoint, it will become apparent that it will have serious effects, not only on the domestic affairs of Brazil herself, but also on other Latin American nations.

Of Latin American countries, it was Brazil and Mexico that from early times regarded with some importance the question of sending troops to Europe. It is somewhat curious that Brazil finally decided to send troops to Europe while Mexico, who is a close neighbor of the United States, has not made any such decision. This may be explained by the fact that, whereas in Brazil President Getulio Vargas must show a friendly attitude to the United States in order to protect his independent government as well as himself, there is no such need for democratic Mexico. In other words, Brazil's decision to dispatch troops to Europe was due to her domestic policy of courting the good-will of America. Strategically speaking, there is no need for Brazil to send troops to Europe, now that there is no menace of Dabar becoming a spring-board of military attacks by the Axis armies. Brazil's act of sending troops has no just reason for defending itself: it is merely a personal enterprise of Vargas himself.

Is Highly Criminal Move

Such, indeed, is the domestic significance of Brazil's decision which is highly criminal in view of the peaceful traditional policy of the Latin American nations. It is more so because of its influence on other nations of Latin America who must decide on the question of dispatching their own troops to Europe. Brazil's latest resolution may drive all other Latin American countries to war and thus cast the entire world into the war catastrophe to the great woe of humanity. What Brazil should consider and reflect upon is the fact that there exists in Latin America a pan-American pact for common defense. But there is no pact concerning the sending of an expeditionary force to another continent.

Of course, one cannot believe that Brazil's example will be followed at once by Mexico and other Latin American nations. On the other hand, there is a great possibility of America's forcing the Latin American nations to participate in the war, especially with the development of the proposed second front in Europe, because America is very desirous of minimizing its own sacrifices. This will be all the more so if the Brazilian troops should proved of some value in the European battlefield.

According to a radio broadcast recently made by the Chilean Ambassador to London from the British capital, about 500 Chilean volunteers are fighting the Axis troops in the first line of battle in Europe. However, it is unlikely that the Government of Chile will send troops to Europe by following the recent example of Brazil, for the domestic conditions in that country are adverse to such a decision.

Nippon Times
Evening

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

No. 16,087 TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Friday, January 7

MAINICHI—A Problem for U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN — Trussing Themselves

A Problem for U.S.

MAINICHI—The failure of the United States to dominate the Western Hemisphere, due to the unflinching policy of autonomy pursued by Argentina, shows that America's intention to rifle all parts of the world in the confusion of the war is not likely to be fulfilled so easily. The burst of autonomous flame in Bolivia has deepened this impression, although it was an unexpected event.

Owing to the suddenness of its occurrence, the exact nature of the coup d'etat staged by Major Villaroel by which the Penaranda Government was overthrown, could not be determined at first, but upon pursuing the manifesto of the new Government, the cause of the coup d'etat became clear. The Penaranda regime of the last four years will justify the revolution of Major Villaroel before the tribunal of history, according to the manifesto. The Government of President Penaranda, it says, squandered the State funds, perpetuated graft, made private use of public facilities and showed no responsibility for the protection of the rights and interests of the Bolivian nation. Is it not clear what the manifesto intends to convey from its citation of the relationship of the Bolivian tin mines with the United States? We can clearly visualize the United States' attitude toward Bolivia since she lost the supply of tin from the Malai Peninsula.

The new Bolivian Government, however, demonstrated by actions subsequent to the coup d'etat, that its object was to protect the rights of Bolivia as a sovereign State and not necessarily to repel the United States. On the contrary, it has even made commitments that should be regarded as concessions to Washington's demands. In spite of this conciliatory attitude on the part of Bolivia, the United States, inwardly bent upon trampling the sovereignty of Latin American nations underfoot, has manipulated the Pan-American Defense Commission to throw de facto non-recognition in the face of the new Government. What amazing high-handedness! At the same time, the good neighbor policy advocated by President Roosevelt has to all intents and purposes been abandoned by the proponent and curiously enough, is being practiced by Bolivia.

Having succeeded in relegating the new Government of Bolivia to the status of an unrecognized revolutionary Government at least for the time being and superficially, what is to be the nature of the intrigue to be carried on by the United States against Bolivia? Quite likely it will resort to its traditional policy of caballing with some of the Bolivian politicians and agitate among the working classes and students of the country. But how long will the Latin American nations, which are linked by ties of race, stand by watching the arbitrary and unscrupulous actions of the United States?

As a matter of fact, Argentina, the sole major neutral country in Latin America, has extended its recognition to the new Bolivian Government. It is understood that Argentina has justified this step on the ground that it had not received the non-recognition resolution of the Pan-American Defense Commission, so that it was not constrained by that resolution. At any rate, this step on the part of Argentina suggests two points. Firstly, no matter what crafty and vile methods the United States employ, it is unable to coerce a nation as powerful as Argentina. Secondly, the United States will not succeed in its evil design of fooling Latin American nations by manipulating such a device as the Pan-American Defense Commission.

The United States knows this and is growing uneasy over it. Superficially it may have compelled all the Latin American nations to abandon their neutrality and even have caused certain of them to declare war on Germany, but it cannot be denied that it has signally failed to win over the moral allegiance of these nations. Not only that, but it is already well known that certain powerful Latin-American nations are decidedly anti-American. They are keeping in step with the United States for the time being simply because they are not powerful enough to withstand its ruthless pressure. What is the sort of structure the United States is trying to rear on such a weak foundation? Having sold its conscience to the devil, the United States may think that anything can be done by the power of the dollar, but it will come to realize that other nations have their consciences and are determined to safeguard their sovereignty.

Trussing Themselves

TOKYO SHIMBUN—When, through the defection of the Badoglio clique, Italy dropped out of the

(Continued on Col. 1 P.2)

RED ARMY EXPANDS WINTER OFFENSIVE TO DNIEPER SECTOR

Germans Report Heavy Fighting—'Siegfried' Line Set Up in S. Italy

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Hostilities on the Eastern Front were enlarged during the past 24 hours with the Soviets expanding their winter offensive to the big Dnieper Bend.

In this connection, the German High Command announced, "After a prolonged pause the Soviets have resumed their attacks with strong infantry and tank units north of Krivoirog and east of Kirovograd," according to Berlin reports.

Continuing, the communique said, "heavy fighting, during the course of which 149 Soviet tanks were destroyed yesterday, is in full swing. In the Zhitomir sector in the northern Ukraine, the Soviets attacked with unabated vigor especially northwest of Berdichev.

"Strong formations of German planes participated in the battle and at several places the Reich forces counter-attacked crushing the Soviet troops.

"West of Propoisk in White Russia, the Wehrmacht repulsed and inflicted heavy losses on the Red Army despite the latter's numerical superiority. In the sectors southeast and northwest of Vitebsk, fluctuating fighting ensued throughout yesterday as the Soviets renewed attempts to break through Reich lines.

"North of Nevel, local Soviet attacks were repulsed. A total of 226 tanks were lost by the Red Army yesterday on the Eastern Front."

In the western sector of the South Italian Front, the Americans

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 6.

After a considerable lull, the Soviets resumed their attacks north of Krivoirog and east of Kirovograd with strong infantry and tank forces. Heavy fighting ensued in which 149 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday.

In the Zhitomir area, the Soviets attacked with undiminished intensity particularly northwest of Berdichev. Strong formations of German bomber and battleplanes effectively joined the ground forces. At several points, our troops launched counter-attacks smashing the enemy forces.

West of Propoisk, defensive success was achieved yesterday despite the enemy's numerical superiority. The Soviets suffered heavy casualties.

In the course of fresh enemy attempts at breaking through in the Vitebsk area, heavy fluctuating fighting developed. The Soviets time and again rushed against our positions. They were beaten off, however, and a locality which had been temporarily lost was recaptured in a counter-attack. North of Nevel, local enemy attacks were frustrated. The deployments were smashed in concentrated artillery fire. Meanwhile, the enemy lost 226 tanks on the Eastern Front yesterday.

In the western sector of the southern Italian Front, the Americans attacked the area northwest of Mignano and west of Venafro after strong artillery preparations. With the exclusion of local penetrations which were sealed off, the enemy was repulsed suffering heavy losses. The fighting against the enemy forces which are receiving reinforcements constantly is still continuing. On the Adriatic Coast, minor enemy thrusts were frustrated.

97 Raiders Downed

During daytime raids by Anglo-American bomber formations on the city area of Kiel as well as in other sectors in western Germany and in the occupied western territories, 81 enemy planes including 63 four-engined bombers were shot down in aerial combats, according to reports available so far.

Last night, the British air force lost another 16 four-engined bombers in a terror raid on Stettin, according to reports so far on hand. Heavy damage was partly caused to the residential quarters of the town attacked.

During the last 24 hours, the Anglo-American terror raiders have lost 97 planes including 79 four-engined bombers. It is assumed that further heavily damaged planes were lost by the enemy on the return flight. During the same time, the Luftwaffe lost 20 fighters.

Local Axis Leaders Hold Reception to Vow For Victory Attainment; Ogasawara Feted

Under the auspices of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, a social gathering to cooperate in attaining victory of the Axis Powers at the beginning of the third year of the decisive warfare was held at the Ryukotei restaurant, Asakusa, from 6 p.m. on Thursday. The event at the same time was to felicitate the recent raising of the Court rank of the Society's President, Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, stated the Asahi.

Among those attending were German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Charge d'Affaires of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy Colonel Omero Principini; Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching; Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan; Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei; Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung; Hungarian Minister Nicolas de Vegh; Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff; and from the Japanese side Viscount Ogasawara, Admiral Isamu Takeshita, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, General Taka Hishikari, Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, and several other dignitaries numbering about 50 persons altogether.

The gathering gave expression to the solemn determination which was phrased in the words: "This year is the year of decisive warfare; let us ever more strengthen our alliance and fight it through till victory is gained."

In the course of the function, the resident German painter, Mr. Seiler, who was also among the guests, presented Viscount Ogasawara with a congratulatory gift in the form of a painting depicting the victory of the Axis.

Moreover, from the side of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, an object of fine arts was presented to Ambassador Stahmer as an expression of thanks. Altogether, a most friendly atmosphere permeated the gathering.

DRIVE ON BALKANS SEEN ENEMY PLAN

Reich Troops Prepared To Meet All Invaders; Jugoslavia Likely Spot

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—There is no doubt whatever now that a plan for landing on the Balkan Peninsula is steadily being made. In view of the complicated situation there and particularly, the topographical features of the peninsula, it seems that the anti-Axis forces are aiming to effect a landing on Jugoslavia.

In Jugoslavia, although the Communistic Tito group and the Patriots' party under General Mikhailovitch are both fighting the Axis forces, a bitter rivalry exists between them on account of delicate interests concerned.

To the anti-Axis camp, unification of the military strength in Jugoslavia is necessary as a pre-requisite for invading the Balkans. As the results of the Cairo and Teheran conference, the United States and Britain yielded to the demand of the Soviet Union and decided to support the Tito faction. Thus, General Josep "Tito" Brozovitch was appointed Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces in Jugoslavia, and the troops under General Mikhailovitch were placed under his command. With this, the unification of the fighting strength in Jugoslavia was nominally accomplished.

Last year German forces carried out three large operations to subjugate the guerrila forces in Jugoslavia, and although General Tito managed to escape from the encircling German line, the Jugoslav forces suffered heavy damages. Then, General Tito asked for help from the Soviet Union and Britain in order to reorganize his troops, and thus was able to obtain 12 divisions.

With the surrender of the Badoglio troops in Italy, German forces carried out disarming of the Italian forces in the Adriatic Sea area, and also sent crack units to various parts of Jugoslavia.

The present Tito army is called the "National Liberation Army" or Partisan Army," which shows that his army is composed of two different organizations. The "National Liberation Army" is an army of western European type, with a total strength of 8 to 10 divisions, equipped with light arms. It has also technical corps, code corps, sanitary corps, educational corps. On the other hand, the "Partisan Army" is organized for guerrilla warfare, and whenever a battle is finished all soldiers return to their families, hide their arms and wait for next orders. The mission of the Partisan Army is to disturb the rear of the German forces and transportation routes.

Originally, the "National Liberation Army" was under the command of the refugee government at Cairo, and almost entirely under General Mikhailovitch. But, as a result of the Moscow Conference, the British Government declared the suspension of all supplies to Mikhailovitch in order to unify Jugoslavia. Britain also forced the refugee government to

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

Aussie Air Chief in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Major-General George Jones, Commander of the Australian Air Force, arrived in the America today to inspect the latest type United States military planes and their equipment, according to Washington reports.

LONDON MADE BASE FOR EUROPE DRIVE

Decided by Eisenhower; Enemy Now Realizes Difficulty of Invasion

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of Anti-Axis Invasion Forces of Europe, has decided to establish the landing operation headquarters at London, the Evening Standard reported, according to London dispatches.

Ships Leave Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—About 50 freighters and several oil tankers, guarded by a cruiser, four destroyers and many corvettes left the port of Gibraltar today for the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, according to reports from Algeciras.

Europe Invasion Undecided

In spite of noisy propaganda which is being spread by anti-Axis newspapers, radio stations, and other publicity organs to the effect that "the invasion of Europe is near on hand," the more responsible quarters even in America and Britain as well as the better newspapers seem to be warning against optimistic speculation in this connection, according to a special Berlin dispatch dated Thursday to the Mainichi.

Stating that the invasion propaganda was let off full blast especially since the arrival in London of U.S. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces of Europe, the report continues that a noted instance of a warning against too much optimism was seen in a speech delivered recently by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, before an assembly of laborers. Pointing out the great dangers accompanying the coming invasion strategies, he said:

"We must anticipate powerful resistance from the German army. And this year will truly be a decisively important one, both for the homeland and for the foremost front."

Again, the New York correspondent of the Argentine newspaper, La Razon, which often publishes reports from comparatively honest American quarters, gives what appears to reflect the minds of American military leaders, in the following vein:

"The Anglo-American newspapers and radio stations are mistaken in spreading the impression as though the strategical operations for the invasion of Europe were just about to start. In the first place, the general staff has to make its strategical plans in secret. In the second place, all kinds of landing units have to be organized, and time and place for an attack have to be selected and decided most carefully. Besides, officers have to be appointed as commanders of the various units. Moreover, in carrying out the landing strategies, it is expected that secret weapons of the German army will be encountered, and on account of this the invasion plan may either fail or at least be delayed."

Now, even at present, voices are beginning to be heard on the Anglo-American side which point out the difficulty of an invasion strategy. And the fact that even Eisenhower and Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Invasion Forces, have stated that the establishment of supremacy in the air over the territory to be

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

ARGENTINE LEADER SETS PRESS BAN; AMERICA STUNNED

Move Seen to Combat U.S. Propaganda; Jewish Papers All Suspended

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—President General Pedro Ramirez of Argentina stunned the United States circles when he ordered the strengthening of the press regulation order. The action is viewed here as aiming at the suppression of all the newspapers supported by foreign capital and especially to stop all American propaganda entering Argentina.

According to a Washington dispatch, in a press interview today at the State Department in reply to the strong attitude of the press, Secretary of State Cordell Hull emphasized that the new press regulation order has not yet been clarified, but "it is the aim of the United States to uphold till the last the principle of freedom of speech."

It has also been reported that President Roosevelt had sent the Argentine Government a strong protest when it ordered the suspension of all Jewish newspapers in the country. It is expected here that the United States will bring strong pressure to bear on Argentine under the name of freedom of speech.

Lend-Lease Halted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—An AP report from Washington authoritatively reported that the United States has halted its Lend-Lease shipments of military materials to Bolivia until the status of the new Government there is clarified.

The report also unconfirmedly said that the U.S. Government has also stopped exports of other goods to Bolivia. A New York Herald Tribune report from La Paz disclosed that America has suspended shipments of mining machinery.

Meanwhile, New York dispatches revealed that several American newspapers have urged the U.S. Government to take a firm attitude toward Bolivia and the allegedly Fascist Argentine Government which had recognized the Bolivian regime despite the fact that all the other American nations had refrained.

Opening Date Decided For Japan Culture Hall

Domei

SAIGON, January 6.—The new Japan Cultural Hall, being established here, is scheduled to open on the auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu, Japan's Empire Day, which falls on February 11, it has been learned.

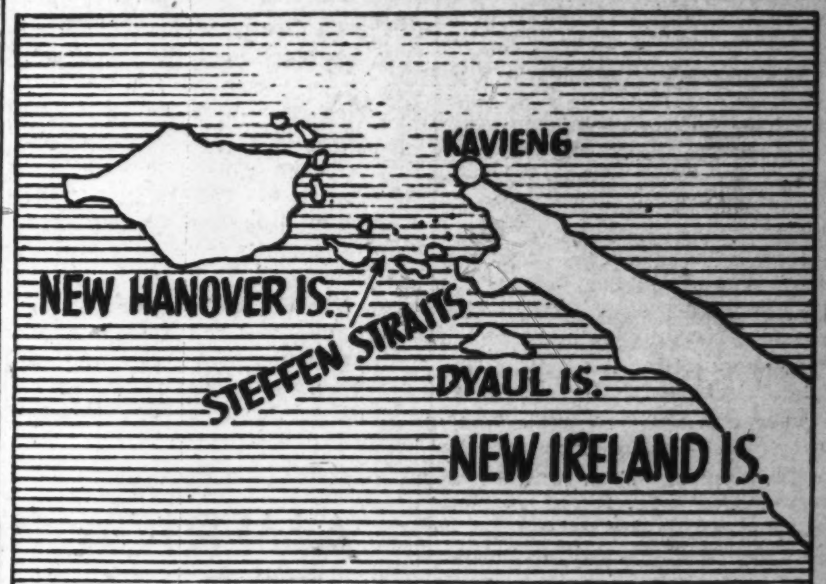
The opening date was selected as a result of conferences held between Masayuki Yokoyama, Director of the Japan Cultural Institute and the local authorities concerned.

It is recalled that Mr. Yokoyama arrived here on January 3 in order to confer with the authorities on matters regarding the establishment of business office of the Japan Cultural Hall.

Americans Maltreat Japanese Internees In Cold Idaho Camp

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The American authorities ostensibly chanting the principles of justice and fairness have on every possible occasion brought pressure to bear on the Japanese internees, engendering such situations as the Tule Lake disturbance in California a little while back. This time in protest against the unjust treatment accorded them by the American authorities, the Japanese internees at the Minidoka Relocation Camp, in the outskirts of Hunt, Idaho, have flatly refused to perform some of the work enforced on them. The Japanese assigned to furnace stoker duties and to other miscellaneous jobs have laid down on their jobs today, which action was followed by others engaged in coal carting and cleaning jobs. As a result, several thousand of the Japanese interned in the camp have been deprived of their hot water supply and heating facilities.



MOSLEMS DEMAND BRITONS QUIT INDIA

Jinnah Also Seeks Freedom for Indians; Hits Viceroy's Speech

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—A strong demand that the British get out of India and grant the Moslems their independence was made by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, at the 31st session of that League held recently, the correspondent of the Observer, London, reported from Karachi.

"We shall never be contented until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them," Mr. Jinnah was quoted as saying. He reportedly warned that the British Empire will inevitably be liquidated some day and that "voluntary liquidation is more honorable than a compulsory one." The Indian leader furthermore added, "We are now impressing upon British statesmen that the only honest way for Britain is to 'divide and quit.'"

Referring to the Viceroy's speech made at Calcutta previously, Mr. Jinnah stated: "It is really astonishing that the representative of the Crown can think that he can win his war, while he is totally indifferent to the political situation. The British Government must have wholehearted support of some party in this country. This is not all but every party is kept at arms."

Regarding the Viceroy's appeal for cooperation, the Moslem leader declared: "It is really outrageous to abuse the English word cooperation. Without giving us any real share of authority in the Government, we are asked to do the work of followers and menials."

He concluded by bitterly flaying the British for rejecting the Moslems' request for fair treatment and pointed out that both the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress, representing Hindus, are now being oppressed by the British.

German Nation Rallies Around Hitler's Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—Surveying the situation of Greater Germany in the fifth year of war, Felix Correia, well-known correspondent of the Diario de Lisboa, writes that the social revolution, for which National Socialism had been fighting under Adolf Hitler, had not lost anything of its importance during the war. "Suffering of war had contributed to the deepening of the community feeling of the German people," he says.

Referring to the enemy terror attacks, Mr. Correia declared that these attacks had also contributed to the amalgamating of the German nation to one unity.

"The German food situation had not deteriorated but has improved in the course of the war, he further stated adding that the distribution of foodstuffs is carried out in an exemplary way. He also asserted that the production of raw materials is naturally of decisive importance.

"However, quantities of coal, fuel, steel and iron in Germany and the occupied districts are so great that there would be no shortage of them for years to come," he said.

Pesaro Port Shelled

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—British destroyer units operating in the Adriatic Sea fired 200 to 300 shells against the port of Pesaro, situated between Ancona and Rimini, according to a dispatch from the Italian front.

AMERICANS JITTERY OVER SOVIET MOVE

Polish Journal Flays Yanks' Silly Remarks; Roosevelt in Dilemma

Domei

ZURICH, January 5.—The Polish paper, Dziennik Polskizolinierza, replying to the Anglo-American query whether the Poles regard the Soviets as invaders or liberators, wrote, "It is tantamount to asking what the world would think if the Anglo-American invasion of France should result in the British annexation of a half of France."

Meanwhile, the Swiss journal, Bund, quoting its correspondent in New York revealed that the American public is becoming increasingly irritated over the territorial demands by the Soviet Union. Despite official denial of the rumor that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed at Teheran to give Premier Stalin a free hand in Northern Europe in exchange for withdrawal of his demand for control of the Dardanelles, which is still circulating, it is being said that Roosevelt and Churchill, on the grounds of realistic politics, approved Premier Stalin's theory that the western frontier of the Soviet Union cannot concern the Anglo-Americans any more than California's border can concern the Soviets.

American interest in the Polish problem can be gauged from the fact that U.S. Attorney-General, Francis Biddle, has twice transmitted Roosevelt's invitation to Premier Mikolajczyk to visit Washington. The Polish leader will probably proceed to America at the end of this month after conferring with President Eduard Benes, President of the Refugee Czechoslovakian Government.

Roosevelt's repeated invitations is seen related to the presidential election campaign, due this year, as the vote of the citizens of Polish and Baltic extraction have a strong influence at the polls.

Roosevelt Said Improving; Busy Drafting Message

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—President Roosevelt is still confined to his bed, but White House authorities announced today that his condition is gradually improving, according to Washington dispatches.

Refusing to see any visitors, Roosevelt is occupied in the formation of his annual message to Congress, scheduled to be read at the joint session of both the Upper and Lower Houses on January 11. Nothing is known, however, as to the contents of the Presidential message.

2 U.S. Warships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The United States destroyer, which sank on Monday off Sandy Hook, outside of New York harbor, was identified today by the United States navy as the 1,700-ton destroyer, Turner, which was commissioned in April of last year, according to Washington reports. The Turner carried four 5-inch guns and 10 torpedo tubes.

It also announced that the United States destroyer, Leary, of 1,000 tons, was sunk by torpedoes in the Atlantic on December 24. The Leary was commissioned in 1919 and carried four 4-inch guns and one 3-inch gun.

10 ENEMY DOWNED OVER SHORTLAND BY NIPPON UNITS

Rest of Raiders Flee Before Stiff Defense; Ballale Attack Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 7.—Japanese Ground Units garrisoned at Shortland Island shot down 10 enemy planes on the morning of January 3 when a formation of 81 enemy deck bomber planes attempted to attack our positions. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed in the face of heavy Japanese anti-aircraft fires. Damage suffered on our side was negligible.

Ballale Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 7.—An aggregate total of 17 enemy fighter and bomber planes came attacking Ballale Island early on the morning of January 3 but they were all repulsed before making any attack by the Japanese Garrison Force, which immediately opened a salvo of fires. The Japanese suffered no damage.

Nippon Raids Admitted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The Command of the United States Pacific Fleet announced today that Japanese Air Units raided American bases in the Gilbert Islands four times, a report from Pearl Harbor disclosed.

Enemy Losing Heavily

Since their landing at Mono Island on November 27 last year, enemy forces have been attempting to encircle Rabaul from the east, south and west, by recklessly carrying out the so-called stepping-stone tactics. That is to say, early in November, they landed at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, in the middle of the same month, at Tarawa and Makin islands of the Gilbert Group; in the middle of December, at Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester, New Britain Island; and on January 2 this year, at Cape Gumbi, New Guinea.

Thus, the air bases of both sides have been brought closer, and fierce air battles are now raging. As a result, the situation has assumed the aspects of a war of attrition.

As already announced by the Imperial Headquarters and also by reports from bases in the Southwestern Pacific, our Air Forces are attacking enemy landing forces and ships at Cape Merkus, Cape Gloucester, Trobriand, Goodenough, Cape Torokina and other enemy positions. On the other hand, enemy planes are constantly raiding our positions at Rabaul, Kavieng and other places in an attempt to smash our resistance power.

It is their aim to control the Dampier Strait and to build a bridgehead on New Britain.

Since the enemy landing on Cape Merkus on December 15 up to the present, the total number of enemy planes that had attacked Rabaul totaled 677, while those that had raided Kavieng were 302. Of the enemy planes that had appeared over Rabaul, our naval planes shot down about 230 or about one-fourth of the total. At Kavieng, our air, land and sea forces shot down 39 enemy planes, or about 13 per cent of the total.

In those battles, our loss at Rabaul was 36 planes and at Kavieng, seven machines.

Indians in Penang Pledge To Cooperate With Japan

Domei

PENANG, January 4.—"Loyalty to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind means increased responsibilities and greater cooperation and assistance with all Japanese authorities with whom the members come into contact," declared Dr. N. K. Menon, Chairman of the Indian Independence League of Penang, in an address delivered at the oath allegiance ceremony held at the League's headquarters here. The event was attended by Indians from Penang and also Province Wellesley.

It revealed that the Ceylonese in Penang although numbering no more than 100 have already contributed $20,000 to the Netaji's fund.

Dr. Menon emphasized that the war aims of Japan and the Free Indian Government are exactly the same and complete liberation of India from bondage will not be possible without Japan's help.

Similar ceremonies were held at Butter Worth, Prai, Bukit Mertajam, Nibong and at [illegible].

PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY RESUMING SESSIONS

2 Measures Await Approval; To Create Many New Bureaus

Domei

MANILA, January 6.—Two important measures await prompt action by the Philippine National Assembly when it resumes its regular session on January 10 following its 20-day holiday recess which started on December 21.

They are first, the creation of two new Ministries, namely, Economic Affairs and Public Welfare, Health and Labor, by President Jose P. Laurel; and second, the appointment of a new chairman for the Third Reading Committee.

In accordance with the new law empowering the President to effect changes in the present governmental structure in order to secure "simplicity, efficiency and economy" in public service, the Chief Executive on January 3 revamped his own Cabinet besides creating the two new Ministries. The same law, however, provides that for "any action taken by the President in creation of a new Ministry, it shall be subject to the approval of the National Assembly but in all cases it shall be valid subsisting until the National Assembly by resolution shall be provided otherwise before ending its succeeding regular session."

In addition, the appointment of officials to take charge of the new Ministries will have to be approved by the legislature. A particular case is that of the Cavite Assemblyman, Emiliano Tria Tirona, chairman of the Third Reading Committee, who has been named Minister of Public Welfare, Health and Labor. Therefore, besides acting on Mr. Tirona's appointment as Minister, the Assembly will likewise consider his appointment as chairman of the Third Reading Committee.

Commenting on the recent reorganization of the Cabinet legislative leaders stated that the post of the Committee chairman calls for wide experience in law making body in addition to the fact that he must command respect of his colleagues in the chamber.

It is recalled that the Third Reading Committee exercises functions of the Upper House or Senate in the sense it goes over all bills introduced in the Assembly, whose recommendations usually decide the fate of the measures. When a bill is reported out by this Committee, the chairman defends the measure on the floor and upon this defense hinges the final action of the bill under consideration.

In addition to the new Ministries, various other new bureaus have been created including the International Relations and Trade Bureau, Press and International Relations Bureau both of which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Bureau of Credits and Investments under the Finance Ministry; Bureau of Public Prosecution and Bureau of Property Registration under the Justice Ministry; Bureau of Fisheries under the Agriculture and Natural Resources Ministry; and Oriental Culture Bureau under the Education Ministry.

Other offices have also been reconstituted into bureaus. The creation of these bureaus as well as the appointment of their respective directors will be acted upon by the Assembly when it resumes its regular session next Monday.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

war, the United States and Britain mobilized their propaganda machinery to create the impression that the Axis camp was about to disintegrate and that the victory of the anti-Axis camp was within sight. This was part of their nerve warfare in their attempt to secure an easy victory through the internal collapse of the other camp, lacking as they do sufficient confidence in their power to invade Europe by a straightforward employment of arms. This crafty method however, tangled matters for themselves and they have been trussed up with their own ropes, because they have unwittingly filled their own peoples with undue optimism. Panic-stricken by this phenomenon, President Roosevelt and other war leaders of the Anglo-American camp are now frantically endeavoring to warn the people against such optimism.

It must have been quite natural for the Americans to be overjoyed over the surrender of the Badoglio regime and to think that a march on Rome and even Berlin would not now be a difficult matter. In the first place, the American people did not enter the war of their free will or choice but were dragged into it by their warmongering leaders. This is evident from the fact that they called the war: "Franklin's folly," "Rooseveltian war" and the like. Thus, the American Government was compelled to fan the war fever by exaggerating even the most trivial success on the field. But the grim realities of war have made it necessary to exact unusual sacrifices from the people and this has made it imperative that the people should be warned against sweet illusions and gala feeling.

Between the end of last year and early this month the people of the United States have been told of the stringent war situation ahead. They have been told that the anti-Axis forces have only recovered one-fifth of the territory conquered by the Germans and one-twentieth of that occupied by the Japanese. What could be more disappointing! They had offered up their precious lives and consented to bear the hardships of war simply because they had dreamt of the glory of victory. Now the anti-Axis war leaders are exacting more and more sacrifices on the part of the people. The American people, in fact, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The steadily lowering of their living standards is robbing them of the one great source of pride they flaunted before the world. The realization of this will make the home front more difficult than ever. Thus, the war leaders of the United States have trussed themselves up with ropes of their own making.

Shortages in Daily Necessaries and Labor Force U.S. to Tighten Rationing System

The Americans can no longer boast of their luxurious way of living, for now, the third year of the war, the Government is slowly but surely tightening the rationing system for foodstuffs.

The Americans, who are a meat eating people, now have a point system for butter, cheese, meat, fish, vegetables, canned goods, frozen vegetables, dried provisions and other foodstuffs, totaling more than 200 items. Since last summer, meat has become difficult to obtain.

The foodstuff shortage is due mainly to the fact that huge supplies have to be sent to the troops abroad, and to the shortage of agricultural labor due to the concentration of labor in war industries as well as to the recruiting of young men for military service. Also, the shortage of agricultural implements and the lack of transportation facilities have helped to bring about the food supply crisis. A review of the situation follows:

Sugar: In January, 1942, immediately after the outbreak of the war, the sugar ration was set at one pound a week for one person, but in March, it was reduced by 20 per cent. Then in May, the ration was cut to half a pound a week per person. At the same time a special supply of five pounds a year is allotted to each person.

Meat, Oil and Fat, Canned Goods: In the first World War, the British Government instituted a meatless day, once a week, but it was obliged to give the system up in three months. The United States, on the other hand, has been observing the once-a-week-meatless day since October, 1942. The supply of beef and mutton for the general public had to be reduced, however, by 20 per cent in October, 1942, and further by 30 per cent in November.

The point distribution system adopted in March last year was a serious blow to the American public, but the system has resulted in stimulating the war consciousness of the people. Under the point system, each person is given 48 points a month for fish, vegetables, bottled provisions, canned goods, frozen vegetables and dried provisions. The total public consumption of bottled and canned provisions was reduced to 60 per cent, and that of dried provisions (including peas and beans) was cut down to 50 per cent. Under the system one can of tomatoes requires 22 points, one can of pineapples 11 points, one can of grape fruit nine points, one can of green peas seven points and so forth.

The points given to each person for meat, butter, cheese, cooking oil and canned meat are 16 a week. The weekly ration of meat was cut down from 1,260 grams before the war to 787-900 grams, that of butter from 140 grams to 112 grams, that of cheese from 80 grams to 62 grams. Eight points are required for beef, pork and mutton.

Alcoholic Drinks: During the first World War, Britain did not prohibit the production of alcoholic drinks although the alcoholic percentage was lowered to a great extent. But toward the end of 1943, the United States prohibited the production of alcoholic drinks.

Clothing: It was customary in the United States for the people not to repair shoes when they were worn out, but since February, last year, each person was restricted to purchase only three pairs of shoes and in October the number was cut down to two pairs. Stockings for women above the age of 15 are limited to nine pairs a year. No ticket system has been adopted for clothing. With the gradual reduction of stocks within the country, it will not be long before a ticket system will be adopted for clothing.

Domestic Fuel: The coal shortage is the greatest problem of the United States today, and Harold Ickes, Fuel Administrator, admitted last December that fuel stocks were short by some 400,000 tons. A more serious situation is expected to arise, in the future.

Pulp Shortage: Due to the pulp shortage, newspapers have reduced the number of their pages, and waste material for the manufacture of paper is now being collected.

Student Mobilization: High school students are being mobilized for work during their vacations. At harvest time schools are closed and students are put to work on farms. Special emphasis is placed in the military training of high school students and for this purpose the school system has been revised.

Most of the universities and colleges have become institutions for training military officers. Students who desire to become fliers are exempted from conscription so that they can receive full training at the universities. Most of the first line fliers come from colleges and universities.

Mobilization of Women: As the labor supply has become critical with the increased recruiting of men, the shortage has to be supplemented by women. The Government has tried to impress upon women that one-third of the required labor in the United States must be supplied by them. Every effort is being made by the Government to make working conditions agreeable to women. High school, college or university girls work for two or three hours in the afternoon in factories.

Chairman Paul MacNutt of the Manpower Commission announced on February 28, last year that by the end of 1943, 18,000,000 women would be distributed to the war industries.

It was announced in New York on August 23, 1943 that women workers totaled 16,000,000. The percentage of women workers to the total number of workers was 14.6 per cent in May, 1942, but rose to 27.2 per cent in May, 1943. Since then of the newly employed workers, women took up 70 to 80 per cent.

Working women between the ages of 18 and 49 number 13,000,000, and as the total number of women capable of work is estimated at 16,000,000, it is seen that the limit has been almost reached.

The Women's Auxiliary Corps had a membership of about 65,000 at the end of July last year, and it is reported that in future the Corps will be increased to 600,000.

Women are now working as street car drivers, slaughter house workers, railway workers, firemen, longshoremen, and even welders.

AMERICA TODAY

Anti-Japanese Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Reflecting the inexorable racial discrimination against the Japanese prevailing in the United States, Representative Clair Engle of California warned, today, that America must never permit Japanese immigration after the war, according to a Washington dispatch.

Engle said, the 120,000 Japanese-Americans now in this country, provide a problem without solution," adding that the problem is complicated because the Japanese "do not assimilate" but remain Japanese. "They do not become Americans, but as a matter of fact, by their mode of life they become a threat to American standards."

He declared that the Japanese-Americans are an "economic threat" because, allegedly, through use in many instances of financial aid by Japanese societies and through cheap labor they had forced American farmers out of business and gained control of certain markets.

Negro Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The Negro question, one of America's most harassing social problems, continually pops into the limelight at the slightest provocation. The American weekly, Time, in its December 27 issue comments as follows on this point:

"The race problem is the most perplexing and non-solvable difficulty confronting President Roosevelt. Those close to Roosevelt have cautioned the President to steer clear of the question for the time being."

The Time magazine further stated that the Fair Treatment Committee has ordered 16 railway companies in the South to discard all discriminatory treatment against Negro employes. Also, in almost all of the other employments, orders have been issued that the Negroes be accorded the same treatment as the whites.

Utilities Tied Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Street cleaners of Philadelphia and workers connected with the city's water department, both belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organization, simultaneously commenced a strike from today, according to dispatches from Philadelphia. These public utilities workers struck after demanding a raise of 10 cents per hour, in view of the fact that their wages were excessively low as compared to that received by those similarly employed in Chicago, Detroit and other large cities.

Fishermen Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—In open rebellion against the government pegging of fresh fish prices, fishermen in the New England area on the eastern coast of the United States have been on a strike for the last six weeks, according to Washington dispatches. The Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization Board, Fred M. Vinson, today, enjoined the fishermen to resume their work by saying: "At present every pound of foodstuff is absolutely essential for prosecution of the war."

U.S. Women Slackers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Having practically reached the limit in the mobilization of her male manpower, the United States has seemingly been making frantic efforts recently to expand her women's auxiliary forces. However, to all appearance the plans for the completion of the women's corps are not progressing as originally scheduled. An article in the recent issue of the American weekly, Time, discusses the subject in the following vein as relayed by New York dispatches:

"United States military authorities are at present sending out frenzied calls to the women to join the women's corps, but their plans have hit a snag due to the lack of cooperation on the part of the female population.

"According to the initial plans, at least 150,000 women were expected to be enlisted during 1943. Although the propaganda organ has been directing full blast in wheedling and cajoling the women to join the forces the number volunteering up to the present totals the discouraging figure of a mere 60,000.

"Two reasons account for the failure of the women to join the colors. First, the women are receiving high wages in the war industries; and second, as the result of the rumor circulated that the members of the women's corps have lost a good part of their sense of sexual morality, a large number of the would-be volunteers have taken a step backward. In the situation, the only way to organize the corps according to original plans is to effect compulsory drafting among the women."

Jittery Over Home Front

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The Daily Express, London, reporting on the latest conditions on the American war front bluntly declared that Washington is increasingly feeling concern about her home front.

The journal pointed out that with the danger of inflation mounting daily and complacency gaining a stronger grip on the people, war weariness is becoming more and more apparent at home.

It also disclosed that American workers during the past year became conscious of the fact they can use pressure in getting what they want. Meanwhile, reports from America said signs are increasing that a new strike movement is impending in American industry.

Kite Battle Is Popular Sport In China; Forms of Air Denizens Amaze Spectators

The kites of China would make any youthful heart leap with rapture. Kite making and flying in our country, however, are not confined to juveniles. Indeed, some of the finest specimens defy the skill of youth. In China, it is not surprising to see robust men, laboriously fashioning a kite with the pride only known to a master craftsman—for kite making is a fine art in China, the China Leader of Shanghai reports.

Bamboo is the popular material for the frame-work of the kite. Its strength, pliability and lightness qualify it excellently for the part. The bamboo is first split and shaved to the desired dimensions after which it is bent over a slow flame until it assumes the required shape. The pieces of bamboo are then tied together with strong, thin cord after which kite paper or silk is pasted or sewn on. These materials are usually treated with special liquid preparations to give them wind and weather resistant qualities. As a finishing touch, the kite is usually subjected to artistc treatment in which its physiognomy is decorated to suit the tastes of its owner. Indeed, the paint-brush is imperative in many cases where the kite is meant to assume the particular form of some object or creature.

Amazing likenesses have been produced in kite form. Birds and other denizens of the air are, naturally, most popular for obvious reasons. Some of the paper birds so resemble the real creatures that birds of prey have frequently been known to swoop down on the hapless kites much to the dismay of their owners. Gigantic butterflies with gaudy wings, which flap with life-like motions, may also be seen on any Chinese field in kite-flying weather.

Other popular imitations are wriggling centipedes, flying fishes, comic masks and wobbly square-holed cash. Sometimes, tiny whistles are attached to the aerial contraptions to fill the air with sounds of animation.

Kite battles are also popular in which sturdy specimens are flown with cords treated with glue and ground-glass. Each contestant seeks to entangle or cut the line of his opponent and thus put his fighter-kite out of commission. These battles require rare ability and call forth uncanny powers of co-ordination and manipulation.

In some vicinities, kites are used as scapegoats to carry off troubles. Weighted with "evils," the kite is put into the air and is cut loose to float away, bearing the load of cares.

Red Army Expands Winter Offensive To Dnieper Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked in the area northwest of Mignano and west of Venafro after strong preparatory artillery fire, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a communique issued today. The attacks were repulsed with severe losses for the assailants, the communique added.

Anti-Axis reports said that the Germans had constructed a "southern Siegfried" line in the hills as far back as Cassino. Continuing, the same reports admitted that the difficulties facing the anti-Axis forces had been increased by heavy rainfalls which had swelled the watercourses.

British planes made a terror raid on Stettin, Germany's port on the Baltic coast, yesterday night. However, the R.A.F. lost 16 four-motored bombers, according to a German communique.

Meanwhile, in daylight raids on Kiel, western Germany and the occupied territories, 81 enemy aircraft were shot down in bitter dogfights.

73 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—United States bomber plane units raided the naval port of Kiel and other localities in Northern and Western Germany on January 4, and again in the morning of January 5. They dropped high-efficiency bombs on Kiel and Dusseldorf, but German A. A. guns immediately opened fire and shot down more than 50 enemy planes, including 40 multi-motored bomber planes.

It is estimated that the personnel loss suffered by the United States air units in this raid totals 400, while the loss on the German side was very slight.

United States planes also raided Western France on January 5, but German forces shot down 23 enemy planes, including seven fighters and 16 four-motored bombers.

London Made Base For Europe Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

invaded is a precondition, and the like, has greatly displeased the Soviets.

Meanwhile, Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Exiled Government of Czechoslovakia, stated the following upon his return to London from Moscow:

"From the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, there is no longer any room to take things as easy as all that."

It thus seems that the Soviet authorities have used Benes as their mouthpiece to remind the Anglo-Americans of the fulfillment of their duties. Moreover, this would seem to be proof that even Moscow is recognizing that Germany at present possesses sufficient strength for a counter-offensive.

Note Reich Strength

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 5.—Local political circles dealing with the problem of the second front state that the British and Americans might probably decide to carry out their invasion intentions for the following three reasons: (1) because they have pledged their word; (2) because the Soviets have made it a condition of their pact with the Anglo-Saxons that the second front has to be established and, (3), because the Soviets urgently need military relief through a large-scale operation, launched by the Anglo-Americans in western Europe.

On the other hand, the Anglo-Americans are well aware of the strength of the German defensive measures, of the extraordinary difficulty of such actions and, still more, of the political dangers resulting from the possible failure of the invasion.

OVERSEAS CHINESE EXHORTED TO UNITE

Sincerity in Work Will Develop Their Activities in Malai, Says Col. Okubo

"If the overseas Chinese fully display their sincerity and show actual results as well as spare no efforts on their part, they will be able to uphold their position with every prospect of extending and developing their activities," declared Colonel Koichi Okubo of the Propaganda Section of the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan, recently in a statement by which the overseas Chinese in Malai can further their efforts to cooperate with the authorities in the execution of various measures, according to the Syonan Sinbun.

The full text of the statement follows:

Overseas Chinese in Malai hitherto form more than half of the whole of the population of Malai, especially in Shonan where the majority are Chinese. With the four provinces in North Malai ceded to Thailand, the proportion of overseas Chinese in respect of the population in Malai has become greater as most of the inhabitants in the ceded provinces are Malais.

Overseas Chinese have, therefore, figured most prominently in attaining the objects of administration under the Malai Administration. In view of their economic position and influence, overseas Chinese are to be regarded with the utmost importance.

The term "Overseas Chinese" is generally applied to those Chinese staying abroad. In Malai, they may be classified under different categories. There are local-born Chinese, whose residence here dates back to their forefathers generations ago, and in this respect they stand on a similar footing as the native inhabitants. Their original birth places are Fukien, Kwangtung, Chaochow and Hainan.

Different Categories

They are varied in dialects, customs, choice of employment, character and position, presenting a rather complicated picture. Some of them may have connections with the Chungking regime, while others are desiring to effect some connection with Nanking as their respective native places are under its rule.

In short, although their standpoints and characters may differ from one another, they all have the Chinese blood and uphold Chinese traditions and customs and are more or less, I think, leading their lives with some national consciousness. It is, therefore, undeniable that these Chinese are standing on a different position from the native inhabitants, Malais, and are maintaining a rather delicate position.

During the British regime, these Chinese not only cooperated with Britain but also pledged loyalty to the Chungking regime, maintaining an anti-Japanese attitude. They were, therefore, necessarily considered hostile elements before the war.

However, after the advance of the Imperial Forces to Malai, this point has been settled. Now, overseas Chinese have cleared their past and settled themselves under the rule of the Imperial Forces. They are now occupying an important position aming the local inhabitants, in cooperating in the various lines of reconstruction. Their active cooperation in the economic side, with their unique character and influence, is especially commendable.

And yet, in view of the importance of Malai, overseas Chinese are still expected to further their efforts in many ways for the reconstruction and the successful prosecution of the war.

Role Important

In this respect, it is to be noted that along with the recent participation of native inhabitants in political affairs, the role of overseas Chinese has become even more important, and their more active cooperation is consequently rendered necessary.

Because of some air of unrest in connection with their position and defects in their organization, as well as other shortcomings, overseas Chinese are not without regrettable characteristics in their union and action.

The Oversea-Chinese Association is an organ in control of all Chinese in Malai. It takes up these activities representing the overseas Chinese. It functions in a very efficient manner, thus contributing not a little to the prosecution of the Administration.

But its original starting point and structure had not been designed in such a manner that it can be strictly in keeping with the present situation and the Administration. It has been, therefore, unadvoidable that there are some defects in its functioning.

It may, therefore, be necessary, I think, to effect some changes in the Association, conducting some internal re examination in its structure and character so as to make the organ more powerful and efficient.

The idea is that in order to further intensify its union and activity, group combinations according to birth places should first be effected in its lower sections of the structure.

Stresses Cooperation

Every unit, thus effected, regulates livelihood, profession and other social enterprises in accordance with its character and standpoint. It should then be made a powerful organ for action to cooperate in defense, air defense and with the Administration.

The Association is a combination of all these units and an organ to control, regulate and lead them. Would this be an appropriate idea? With these units grouped according to birth places having been completely effected, the Association will be invigorated in ability to discharge its duties.

It will find no difficulty in keeping in touch with, as well as approaching, the authorities. Many problems outstanding now will be solved in a comparatively easy manner.

Any future difficulty that is usually experienced during wartime will, I think, be also overcome, enabling the organ to assume its responsibility to actively cooperate in social measures taken in connection with distribution of foodstuffs, relief to refugees and unemployed and transfer of employment, as well as in measures taken by the Military and Administration authorities in respect of defense, air defense, peace and order and industries.

There is much more room for cooperation in various directions. If overseas Chinese will fully display their part, they will be able to up- sults as well as spare no efforts on their part they will be able to uphold their position with every prospect for extending and developing their activities, I think.

The above is only my personal opinion. If there is any advise found therein the overseas Chinese, it is hoped, will take notice of it.

Drive on Balkans Seen Enemy Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

disband the Mikhailovitch army and place it under Tito's command.

The total strength of the "National Liberation Army" and the "Partisan Army" is about 2,500,000.

The refugee Jugoslav government at Cairo which was formerly recognized and aided by the British Government, is now entirely ignored. The British Government has come to openly support the Tito regime after the Teheran Conference. This attitude is even criticized by the British public. It is said that it would result in leaving the entire Balkans to the Soviets, and encourage Mikhailovitch to approach the Axis, thus bringing considerable disadvantages to the Balkan operation of the anti-Axis forces.

On the other hand, expecting the anti-Axis advance into the Balkans, Germany has recently greatly strengthened its military positions there. Military observers here say that the German forces in the Balkan area are estimated at about 10 divisions, and that if the anti-Axis forces should hurriedly try to land on the Balkans they will have to make catastrophic sacrifices.

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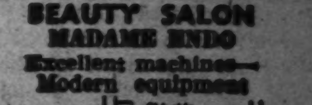

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